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- (71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: IM-MUNEX CORPORATION [US/US]; 51 University Street, Seattle, WA 98101 (US).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): FANSLOW, William, C., III [US/US]; 404 S.W. 197th Street, Normandy Park, WA 98166 (US). CERRETTI, Douglas, Pat [US/US]; 1607 North 197th Place, Seattle, WA 98133 (US). POINDEXTER, Kurt, Matthew [US/US]; 9247 Interlake Avenue North, Apt. 2, Seattle, WA 98103 (US). BLACK, Roy, A. [US/US]; 8062 30th Avenue Northeast, Seattle, WA 98115 (US).

- (74) Agent: SMITH, Julie, K.; 51 University Street, Seattle, WA 98101 (US).
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(54) Title: INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides methods and compositions for inhibiting the biological activity of integrins, for inhibiting endothelial cell migration, and for inhibiting angiogenesis. In particular, the invention provides compositions comprising ADAM disintegrin domains and methods for using said compositions. In preferred embodiments the methods and compositions of the invention are used to inhibit angiogenesis and to treat diseases or conditions mediated by angiogenesis.

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### TITLE

#### INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of pending U.S. provisional application Serial No. 60/184,865, filed 25 February 2000, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to methods and compositions that are useful for antagonizing the interaction between integrins and their ligands. In particular, the invention relates to the use of ADAM disintegrin domains for antagonizing the interaction between integrins and their ligands.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

#### A. Integrins and Disintegrins

Integrins are a family of cell surface proteins that mediate adhesion between cells (cell-cell adhesion) and between cells and extracellular matrix proteins (cell-ECM adhesion). Integrins are heterodimeric structures composed of noncovalently bound  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunits. In humans, at least fifteen different  $\alpha$  subunits and eight different  $\beta$  subunits combine to form integrins with diverse biological activities and ligand specificities. Integrins play important roles in biological processes including embryonic development, platelet aggregation, immune reactions, tissue repair and remodeling, bone resorption, and tumor invasion and metastasis. Integrins are, therefore, important targets for therapeutic intervention in human disease.

The disintegrins are a family of low molecular weight, soluble, cysteine-rich peptides which have been isolated from snake venom (reviewed in Niewiarowski et al., Seminars in Hematology 31(4):289, 1994). The snake venom disintegrins typically contain an RGD (Arg-Gly-Asp, SEQ ID NO:19) motif. The RGD motif is recognized by many integrins, and is present in several integrin ligands including fibronectin, vitronectin, and von Willebrand factor. Disintegrins disrupt normal adhesion processes by inhibiting the binding of cell surface integrins to their ligands.

Disintegrin-like domains have been identified in cellular proteins from both invertebrates and vertebrates (see, e.g., Westcamp and Blobel, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:2748, 1994; Wolfsberg et al., Dev. Biol. 169:378, 1995; Alfandari et al., Dev. Biol. 182:314, 1997), including the ADAM family of transmembrane proteins.

#### B. ADAMs

The ADAMs, which have also been called MDCs, are a family of type I transmembrane cysteine-rich glycoproteins (Weskamp et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 91:2748, 1994; Wolfsberg et al., Dev. Biol. 169:378, 1995). The multidomain structure of the ADAMs typically includes an aminoterminal metalloprotease domain, a disintegrin domain, a cysteine-rich region (the region between the

disintegrin domain and the transmembrane domain), a transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain. At least 30 ADAM family members have been identified, in a variety of animal species. The structure of the ADAMs suggests that they may be involved in a variety of biological processes, including cell adhesion, cell fusion, signal transduction, and proteolysis. Members of the ADAM family have, in fact, been shown to play roles in sperm-egg binding and fusion, myotube formation, neurogenesis, and proteolysis.

ADAM-15, also called MDC-15 or metargidin, is the only ADAM identified to date which contains an RGD motif within its disintegrin domain. Zhang et al. (J. Biol. Chem. 273(13):7345, 1998) have reported that the isolated disintegrin domain of ADAM-15, expressed in E. coli as a glutathione S-transferase fusion protein, specifically interacts with  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$  integrin and that the interaction is mediated by the RGD tripeptide sequence. The recombinant fusion protein did not interact with other integrins tested, including  $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_{3}$  and  $\alpha_{5}\beta_{1}$ . Nath et al. (J. Cell Science 112:579, 1999) have reported that the entire-ADAM-15 extracellular domain, expressed as an Fc fusion protein in COS cells, interacts with  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$  and  $\alpha_{5}\beta_{1}$  integrins on hematopoietic cells and that the interaction is mediated by the RGD tripeptide sequence. Zhang et al. and Nath et al. commented that the RGD-dependent interaction between ADAM-15 and  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$  integrin suggests a role in processes such as malignancy and angiogenesis.

#### C. Angiogenesis

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Angiogenesis, the generation of new blood vessels, is a spatially and temporally regulated process in which endothelial and smooth muscle cells proliferate, migrate, and assemble into tubes, in response to endogenous positive and negative regulatory molecules. Angiogenesis plays important roles in both normal and pathological physiology.

Under normal physiological conditions, angiogenesis is involved in fetal and embryonic development, wound healing, organ regeneration, and female reproductive remodeling processes including formation of the endometrium, corpus luteum, and placenta. Angiogenesis is stringently regulated under normal conditions, especially in adult animals, and perturbation of the regulatory controls can lead to pathological angiogenesis.

Pathological angiogenesis has been implicated in the manifestation and/or progression of inflammatory diseases, certain eye disorders, and cancer. In particular, several lines of evidence support the concept that angiogenesis is essential for the growth and persistence of solid tumors and their metastases (see, e.g., Folkman, N. Engl. J. Med. 285:1182, 1971; Folkman et al., Nature 339:58, 1989; Kim et al., Nature 362:841, 1993; Hori et al., Cancer Res., 51:6180, 1991; Zetter, Annu. Rev. Med. 49:407, 1998). The formation of new blood vessels provides a growing tumor with oxygen, nutrients, waste removal, and a conduit by which invasive cells can enter the circulatory system and establish distant metastases. Various classes of angiogenesis inhibitors are presently being developed and tested for the prevention (e.g., treatment of premalignant conditions), intervention (e.g., treatment of small tumors), and regression (e.g., treatment of large tumors) of cancers (see, e.g., Bergers et al.,

Science 284:808, 1999) and other forms of pathological angiogenesis. Because many steps in the angiogenic process, including endothelial cell migration, proliferation, and morphogenesis require vascular cell adhesion, certain integrin antagonists have been tested as anti-angiogenic agents.

Several integrins are expressed on the surface of cultured endothelial and smooth muscle cells, including  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$  integrin. The  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$  integrin is an endothelial cell receptor for von Willebrand factor, fibrin, fibrinogen, and fibronectin, and a marker of angiogenic vascular tissue. Brooks et al. have reported that monoclonal antibodies to  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$  integrin, as well as cyclic peptide inhibitors, disrupt angiogenesis and that  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$  antibodies promote tumor regression (Science 264:569, 1994; Cell 79:1157, 1994). These results suggest that  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$  integrin is a useful therapeutic target for diseases characterized by pathological angiogenesis.

There is great need for additional compositions and methods of antagonizing the interaction between integrins and their ligands. In particular, there is great need for additional compositions and methods of inhibiting angiogenesis for the prevention, abrogation, and mitigation of disease processes that are dependent upon pathological angiogenesis.

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# **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention is based upon the discovery that ADAM disintegrin domains are useful for inhibiting the biological activity of integrins and for inhibiting endothelial cell migration and angiogenesis, including the unexpected discovery that these inhibitory activities reside in ADAM disintegrin domains that lack an RGD motif.

The invention is directed to methods of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligands, and thereby inhibiting the biological activity of the integrin, comprising contacting the integrin with an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. The invention is further directed to methods of inhibiting endothelial cell migration and methods of inhibiting angiogenesis comprising administering an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. In some embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is in the form of a multimer, preferably a leucine zipper multimer or Fc polypeptide. In some embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain is from a human ADAM, and preferably from ADAM-8, ADAM-9, ADAM-10, ADAM-15, ADAM-17, ADAM-20, ADAM-21, ADAM-22, ADAM-23, or ADAM-29. The ADAM disintegrin domain is preferably produced in a recombinant cell, and is preferably present in a composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: amino acids 23-264 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 23-303 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 23-235 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 23-292 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 23-216 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 23-305 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-312 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 23-310 of SEQ ID NO:18, and amino acids 23-298 of SEQ ID NO:22. In some more preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group

consisting of: amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 34-99 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 34-93 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:18, and amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:22. In some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 79-92 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 87-99 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 79-92 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 79-93 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 79-92 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:18, and amino acids 78-91 of SEQ ID NO:22.

In some embodiments a therapeutically effective amount of the ADAM disintegrin domain is administered to a mammal in need of such treatment. In preferred embodiments the mammal is afflicted with a condition mediated by angiogenesis, an ocular disorder, malignant or metastatic condition, inflammatory disease, osteoporosis and other conditions mediated by accelerated bone resorption, restenosis, inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation, thrombosis, or a condition requiring tissue repair or wound healing. The ADAM disintegrin domain is, in some embodiments, administered in combination with radiation therapy and/or in combination with one or more additional therapeutic agents.

The invention also encompasses methods for identifying compounds that modulate integrin biological activity, that modulate the interaction between an integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain, that inhibit endothelial cell migration, or that inhibit angiogenesis, comprising combining a test compound with an integrin or with endothelial cells and with an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to the integrin or endothelial cells and determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the integrin or endothelial cells.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become evident upon reference to the following detailed description, examples, and claims.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

#### A. Abbreviations and Terminology Used in the Specification

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"4-1BB" and "4-1BB ligand" (4-1BB-L) are polypeptides described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5,674,704, including soluble forms thereof.

"ADAMs" are a family of transmembrane glycoproteins having disintegrin and metalloproteinase domains, also called MDC, metalloprotease/disintegrin/cysteine-rich proteins.

"Dis" is a disintegrin domain; "ADAMdis" is an ADAM disintegrin domain.

"CD40 ligand" (CD40L) is a polypeptide described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5,716.805, including soluble forms thereof.

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"CD148" is a protein tyrosine phosphatase, also called DEP-1, ECRTP, and PTPRJ. CD148 binding proteins are described in Daniel et al., PCT Publication No. WO 00/15258, 23 March 2000.

"DMEM" is Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium.

"FACS" is fluorescence activated cell sorting.

"Flt3L" is Flt3 ligand, a polypeptide described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5,554,512, including soluble forms thereof.

"HRMEC" are human renal microvascular endothelial cells.

"HMVEC-d" are human dermal microvascular endothelial cells.

"mAb" is a monoclonal antibody.

"MDC" is a family of cysteine-rich proteins having metalloprotease and disintegrin domains, also called ADAM.

"Nectin-3" is a cell adhesion molecule in the nectin family (which is described, inter alia, in Satoh-Horikawa et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275(14):10291, 2000). The GenBank accession numbers of human nectin-3 nucleic acid and polypeptide sequences are AF282874 and AAF97597 respectively (Reymond et al., 2000).

"PMA" is phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate.

"Tek." which has also been called Tie2 and ork, is an receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that is predominantly expressed in vascular endothelium. The molecular cloning of human Tek (ork) has been described by Ziegler, U.S. Patent No. 5,447,860. "Tek antagonists" are described, inter alia, in Cerretti et al., PCT Publication No. WO 00/75323, 14 December 2000.

"TNF" is tumor necrosis factor. "TNFR" is a tumor necrosis factor receptor, including soluble forms thereof. "TNFR/Fc" is a tumor necrosis factor receptor-Fc fusion polypeptide.

"TRAIL" is TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand, a type II transmembrane polypeptide in the TNF family described, inter alia, in U.S. Patent No. 5,763,223, including soluble forms thereof.

"TWEAK" is TNF-weak effector of apoptosis, a type II transmembrane polypeptide in the TNF family described, inter alia, in Chicheportiche et al., J. Biol. Chem., 272(51):32401, 1997, including soluble forms thereof. "TWEAK-R" is the "TWEAK receptor," which is described, inter alia, in U.S. Serial Numbers 60/172,878 and 60/203,347 and Feng et al., Am. J. Pathol. 156(4):1253, 2000, including soluble forms thereof. TWEAK-R/Fc is a TWEAK receptor-Fc fusion polypeptide.

"VEGF" is vascular endothelial growth factor, also known as VPF or vascular permeability factor.

# B. ADAM Polypeptides and ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

At least thirty ADAMs have been described. Table 1 provides reference information for selected human ADAMs.

ADAM disintegrin domains show sequence homology to the snake venom disintegrins, and are characterized by a framework of cysteines. For example, a typical disintegrin sequence comprises a framework such as:

 $CDCGX_{3-5}CX_{3-6}CCX_{2-4}CX_7CX_{4-6}CCX_{2-4}CX_8CX_{5-7}CX_{3-5}C$  (SEQ ID NO:20)

The sequences of several ADAM disintegrin domains are shown in Table 2 and in the Sequence Listing.

The present invention encompasses the use of various forms of ADAM disintegrin domains that retain at least one activity selected from the group consisting of integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, and inhibition of angiogenesis. The term "ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide" is intended to encompass polypeptides containing all or part of a native ADAM disintegrin domain, with or without other ADAM domains (such as the cysteine-rich region), as well as related forms including, but not limited to: (a) fragments, (b) variants, (c) derivatives, (d) fusion polypeptides, and (e) multimeric forms (multimers). The ability of these related forms to inhibit integrin binding, endothelial cell migration, and/or inhibition of angiogenesis may be determined in vitro or in vivo by using methods such as those exemplified below or by using other assays known in the art.

Table 1
Selected Members of the ADAM Family

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GenBank Accession ADAM Other Names Published Description Number (Human) Genomics 41(1):56, ADAM-8 MS2, CD156 D26579 1997 J. Cell. Biol. ADAM-9 MDC9, meltrin gamma U41766 132(4):717, 1996 J. Biol. Chem. MADM, kuzbanian, ADAM-10 AF009615 reprolysin 272(39):24588, 1997 J. Biol. Chem. ADAM-15 Metargidin, MDC15 U46005 271(9):4593, 1996 WO 96/41624 ADAM-17 -TACE, cSVP U86755 ADAM-20 **SVPH1-26**. AF029899 WO 99/23228 WO 99/36549 ADAM-21 SVPH1-8 AF029900 WO 99/41388 ADAM-22 SVPH3-13, MDC2 AB009671 WO 99/41388 AB009672 ADAM-23 SVPH3-17, MDC3 Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. SVPHI AF171929 ADAM-29 263:810, 1999

The term "variant" includes polypeptides that are substantially homologous to native ADAM disintegrin domains, but which have an amino acid sequence different from that of a native ADAM disintegrin domain because of one or more deletions, insertions or substitutions. Particular embodiments include, but are not limited to, ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides that comprise from one to ten deletions, insertions or substitutions of amino acid residues, when compared to a native ADAM disintegrin domain sequence. Included as variants of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are those variants that are naturally occurring, such as allelic forms and alternatively spliced forms, as well as variants that have been constructed by modifying the amino acid sequence of a ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide or the nucleotide sequence of a nucleic acid encoding a ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.

Generally, substitutions for one or more amino acids present in the native polypeptide should be made conservatively. Examples of conservative substitutions include substitution of amino acids outside of the active domain(s), and substitution of amino acids that do not alter the secondary and/or tertiary structure of the ADAM disintegrin domain. Additional examples include substituting one aliphatic residue for another, such as Ile, Val, Leu, or Ala for one another, or substitutions of one polar residue for another, such as between Lys and Arg; Glu and Asp; or Gln and Asn, or substitutions of one aromatic residue for another, such as Phe, Trp, or Tyr for one another. Other such conservative substitutions, for example, substitutions of entire regions having similar hydrophobicity characteristics, are known in the art.

In some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 70% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 80% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain. In some more preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 90% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some more preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 95% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain. In some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 98% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some most preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain variant is at least about 99% identical in amino acid sequence to the amino acid sequence of a native ADAM disintegrin domain; in some most

Percent identity, in the case of both polypeptides and nucleic acids, may be determined by visual inspection. Percent identity may be determined using the alignment method of Needleman and Wunsch (J. Mol. Biol. 48:443, 1970) as revised by Smith and Waterman (Adv. Appl. Math 2:482, 1981. Preferably, percent identity is determined by using a computer program, for example, the GAP computer program version 10.x available from the Genetics Computer Group (GCG; Madison, WI, see also Devereux et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 12:387, 1984). The preferred default parameters for the GAP program include: (1) a unary comparison matrix (containing a value of 1 for identities and 0 for non-

identities) for nucleotides, and the weighted comparison matrix of Gribskov and Burgess, *Nucl. Acids Res. 14*:6745, 1986, as described by Schwartz and Dayhoff, eds., *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, National Biomedical Research Foundation, pp. 353-358, 1979 for amino acids; (2) a penalty of 30 (amino acids) or 50 (nucleotides) for each gap and an additional 1 (amino acids) or 3 (nucleotides) penalty for each symbol in each gap; (3) no penalty for end gaps; and (4) no maximum penalty for long gaps. Other programs used by one skilled in the art of sequence comparison may also be used. For fragments of ADAM disintegrin domains, the percent identity is calculated based on that portion of ADAM disintegrin domain that is present in the fragment.

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When a deletion or insertion strategy is adopted, the potential effect of the deletion or insertion on biological activity (such as integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, or inhibition of angiogenesis) must be considered. Subunits of the inventive polypeptides may be constructed by deleting terminal or internal residues or sequences. Additional guidance as to the types of mutations that can be made is provided by a comparison of the sequence of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides to polypeptides that have similar structures, as well as by performing structural analysis of the inventive polypeptides.

The term "variant" also includes ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides that are encoded by nucleic acids capable of hybridizing under moderately stringent conditions (e.g., prewashing solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0) and hybridization conditions of 50°C, 5 X SSC, overnight) or higher stringency conditions to DNA sequences encoding ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, and which encode polypeptides that retain at least one activity selected from the group consisting of integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, and inhibition of angiogenesis. The skilled artisan can determine additional combinations of salt and temperature that constitute moderate hybridization stringency. Conditions of higher stringency include higher temperatures for hybridization and post-hybridization washes, and/or lower salt concentration.

Mutations can be introduced into nucleic acids by synthesizing oligonucleotides containing a mutant sequence, flanked by restriction sites enabling ligation to fragments of the native sequence. Following ligation, the resulting reconstructed sequence encodes a variant having the desired amino acid insertion, substitution, or deletion. Alternatively, oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis procedures can be employed to provide an altered gene having particular codons altered according to the substitution, deletion, or insertion required. The well known polymerase chain reaction (PCR) procedure also may be employed to generate and amplify a DNA sequence encoding a desired polypeptide or fragment thereof. Oligonucleotides that define the desired termini of the DNA fragment are employed as 5' and 3' primers. The oligonucleotides may additionally contain recognition sites for restriction endonucleases to facilitate insertion of the amplified DNA fragment into an expression vector.

The present invention further encompasses the use of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides with or without associated native-pattern glycosylation. ADAM disintegrin domain expressed in yeast or mammalian expression systems (e.g., COS-1 or COS-7 cells) may be similar to or significantly

different from a native ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide in molecular weight and glycosylation pattern, depending upon the choice of expression system. Expression of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides in bacterial expression systems, such as *E. coli*, provides non-glycosylated molecules. Different host cells may also process polypeptides differentially, resulting in heterogeneous mixtures of polypeptides with variable N- or C-termini.

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The primary amino acid structure of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides may be modified to create derivatives by forming covalent or aggregative conjugates with other chemical moieties, such as glycosyl groups, lipids, phosphate, acetyl groups and the like. Covalent derivatives of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides may be prepared by linking particular functional groups to ADAM disintegrin domain amino acid side chains or at the N-terminus or C-terminus of a ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.

Fusion polypeptides of ADAM disintegrin domains that are useful in practicing the invention include covalent or aggregative conjugates of ADAMdis or its fragments with other polypeptides, such as by synthesis in recombinant culture as N-terminal or C-terminal fusions. One class of fusion polypeptides are discussed below in connection with ADAM disintegrin oligomers. As another example, a fusion polypeptide may comprise a signal peptide (which is also variously referred to as a signal sequence, signal, leader peptide, leader sequence, or leader) at the N-terminal region or C-terminal region of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the polypeptide from its site of synthesis to a site inside or outside of the cell membrane or cell wall. It is particularly advantageous to fuse a signal peptide that promotes extracellular secretion to the N-terminus of a soluble ADAMdis polypeptide. In this case, the signal peptide is typically cleaved upon secretion of the soluble polypeptide from the cell.

Secreted soluble polypeptides may be identified (and distinguished from its non-soluble membrane-bound counterparts) by separating intact cells which express the desired polypeptide from the culture medium, e.g., by centrifugation, and assaying the medium (supernatant) for the presence of the desired polypeptide. The presence of the desired polypeptide in the medium indicates that the polypeptide was secreted from the cells and thus is a soluble form of the polypeptide. Soluble polypeptides may be prepared by any of a number of conventional techniques. A DNA sequence encoding a desired soluble polypeptide may be subcloned into an expression vector for production of the polypeptide, or the desired encoding DNA fragment may be chemically synthesized.

Soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides comprise all or part of the ADAM disintegrin domain, with or without additional segments from the extracellular portion of the ADAM (such as the cysteine-rich region) but generally lack a transmembrane domain that would cause retention of the polypeptide at the cell surface. Soluble polypeptides may include part of the transmembrane domain or all or part of the cytoplasmic domain as long as the polypeptide is secreted from the cell in which it is produced. Examples of soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are provided in the examples. In some preferred embodiments of the present invention, a multimeric form of a soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is used to inhibit integrin binding to ligands

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and, hence, integrin biological activity. In some most preferred embodiments the soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is used to inhibit endothelial cell migration and/or inhibit angiogenesis. These inhibitory activities may include both integrin-mediated and integrin-independent mechanisms.

ADAM disintegrin domain multimers are covalently-linked or non-covalently-linked multimers, including dimers, trimers, and higher multimers. Oligomers may be linked by disulfide bonds formed between cysteine residues on different ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides. One embodiment of the invention is directed to multimers comprising multiple ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides joined via covalent or non-covalent interactions between peptide moieties fused to the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides. Such peptides may be peptide linkers (spacers), or peptides that have the property of promoting multimerization. Leucine zippers and certain polypeptides derived from antibodies are among the peptides that can promote multimerization of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides attached thereto, as described in more detail below. In particular embodiments, the multimers comprise from two to four ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides.

In some embodiments, a ADAM disintegrin domain multimer is prepared using polypeptides derived from immunoglobulins. Preparation of fusion proteins comprising certain heterologous polypeptides fused to various portions of antibody-derived polypeptides (including the Fc domain) has been described, e.g., by Ashkenazi et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:10535, 1991); Byrn et al. (Nature 344:677, 1990); and Hollenbaugh and Aruffo ("Construction of Immunoglobulin Fusion Proteins", in <u>Current Protocols in Immunology</u>, Suppl. 4, pages 10.19.1-10.19.11, 1992).

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is directed to an ADAM disintegrin domain (ADAMdis) dimer comprising two fusion polypeptides created by fusing an ADAM disintegrin domain to an Fc polypeptide. A gene fusion encoding the ADAMdis-Fc fusion polypeptide is inserted into an appropriate expression vector. ADAMdis-Fc fusion polypeptides are expressed in host cells transformed with the recombinant expression vector, and allowed to assemble much like antibody molecules, whereupon interchain disulfide bonds form between the Fc moieties to yield divalent soluble ADAMdis polypeptides. The term "Fc polypeptide" as used herein includes native and mutein forms of polypeptides derived from the Fc region of an antibody. Truncated forms of such polypeptides containing the hinge region that promotes dimerization are also included.

One suitable Fc polypeptide, described in PCT application WO 93/10151, is a single chain polypeptide extending from the N-terminal hinge region to the native C-terminus of the Fc region of a human IgG1 antibody. Another useful Fc polypeptide is the Fc mutein described in U.S. Patent 5,457,035 and by Baum et al., EMBO J. 13:3992, 1994. The amino acid sequence of this mutein is identical to that of the native Fc sequence presented in WO 93/10151, except that amino acid 19 has been changed from Leu to Ala, amino acid 20 has been changed from Leu to Glu, and amino acid 22 has been changed from Gly to Ala. The mutein exhibits reduced affinity for Fc receptors. Fusion polypeptides comprising Fc moieties, and multimers formed therefrom, offer an advantage of facile purification by affinity chromatography over Protein A or Protein G columns, and Fc fusion

polypeptides may provide a longer in vivo half life, which is useful in therapeutic applications, than unmodified polypeptides.

In other embodiments, a soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide may be substituted for the variable portion of an antibody heavy or light chain. If fusion proteins are made with both heavy and light chains of an antibody, it is possible to form an ADAM disintegrin domain multimer with as many as four soluble ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides.

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Alternatively, the ADAM disintegrin domain multimer is a fusion polypeptide comprising multiple ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, with or without peptide linkers (spacers), or peptides that have the property of promoting multimerization. Among the suitable peptide linkers are those described in U.S. Patents 4,751,180 and 4,935,233. A DNA sequence encoding a desired peptide linker may be inserted between, and in the same reading frame as, the DNA sequences encoding ADAMdis, using conventional techniques known in the art. For example, a chemically synthesized oligonucleotide encoding the linker may be ligated between sequences encoding ADAMdis. In particular embodiments, a fusion protein comprises from two to four ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, separated by peptide linkers.

Another method for preparing ADAM disintegrin domain multimers involves use of a leucine zipper domain. Leucine zipper domains are peptides that promote multimerization of the proteins in which they are found. Leucine zippers were originally identified in several DNA-binding proteins (Landschulz et al., Science 240:1759, 1988), and have since been found in a variety of different proteins. Among the known leucine zippers are naturally occurring peptides and derivatives thereof that dimerize or trimerize. Examples of leucine zipper domains suitable for producing soluble oligomeric proteins are described in PCT application WO 94/10308, and the leucine zipper derived from lung surfactant protein D (SPD) described in Hoppe et al. FEBS Lett. 344:191, 1994. The use of a modified leucine zipper that allows for stable trimerization of a heterologous protein fused thereto is described in Fanslow et al., Semin. Immunol. 6:267, 1994. Recombinant fusion polypeptides comprising an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide fused to a leucine zipper peptide are expressed in suitable host cells, and the ADAM disintegrin domain multimer that forms is recovered from the culture supernatant.

# 30 C. Recombinant Production of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

The ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides used in the present invention may be prepared using a recombinant expression system. Host cells transformed with a recombinant expression vector encoding the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide are cultured under conditions that promote expression of ADAM disintegrin domain and the ADAM disintegrin domain is recovered. ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides can also be produced in transgenic plants or animals.

Any suitable expression system may be employed. Recombinant expression vectors include DNA encoding an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide operably linked to suitable transcriptional

and translational regulatory nucleotide sequences, such as those derived from a mammalian, microbial. viral, or insect gene. Nucleotide sequences are operably linked when the regulatory sequence functionally relates to the ADAM disintegrin domain DNA sequence. Thus, a promoter nucleotide sequence is operably linked to an ADAM disintegrin domain DNA sequence if the promoter nucleotide sequence controls the transcription of the ADAM disintegrin domain DNA sequence. Examples of regulatory sequences include transcriptional promoters, operators, or enhancers, an, mRNA ribosomal binding site, and appropriate sequences which control transcription and translation initiation and termination. A sequence encoding an appropriate signal peptide (native or heterologous) can be incorporated into expression vectors. A DNA sequence for a signal peptide (secretory leader) may be fused in frame to the ADAM disintegrin domain sequence so that the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is initially translated as a fusion protein comprising the signal peptide. A signal peptide that is functional in the intended host cells promotes extracellular secretion of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. The signal peptide is cleaved from the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide upon secretion from the cell. Suitable host cells for expression of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides include prokaryotes, yeast and higher eukaryotic cells, including insect and mammalian cells. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with bacterial, fungal, yeast, insect, and mammalian cellular hosts are known in the art.

Using the techniques of recombinant DNA including mutagenesis and the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), the skilled artisan can produce DNA sequences that encode ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides comprising various additions or substitutions of amino acid residues or sequences, or deletions of terminal or internal residues or sequences, including ADAM disintegrin domain fragments, variants, derivatives, multimers, and fusion polypeptides.

The procedures for purifying expressed ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides will vary according to the host system employed, and whether or not the recombinant polypeptide is secreted. ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides may be purified using methods known in the art, including one or more concentration, salting-out, ion exchange, hydrophobic interaction, affinity purification, HPLC, or size exclusion chromatography steps. Fusion polypeptides comprising Fc moieties (and multimers formed therefrom) offer the advantage of facile purification by affinity chromatography over Protein A or Protein G columns.

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#### D. Therapeutic Methods

The disclosed methods may be used to inhibit integrin binding and integrin biological activity. and to inhibit endothelial cell migration, and/or angiogenesis in a mammal in need of such treatment. The treatment is advantageously administered in order to prevent the onset or the recurrence of a disease or condition mediated by an integrin, or to treat a mammal that has a disease or condition mediated by an integrin.

Examples of the therapeutic uses of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides and compositions thereof include the treatment of individuals afflicted with conditions mediated by

angiogenesis such as ocular disorders, dermatological disorders, and malignant or metastatic conditions, inflammatory diseases, osteoporosis and other conditions mediated by accelerated bone resorption, restenosis, inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation, thrombosis, or a condition requiring tissue repair or wound healing.

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Among the ocular disorders that can be treated according to the present invention are eye diseases characterized by ocular neovascularization including, but not limited to, diabetic retinopathy (a major complication of diabetes), retinopathy of prematurity (this devastating eye condition, that frequently leads to chronic vision problems and carries a high risk of blindness, is a severe complication during the care of premature infants), neovascular glaucoma, retinoblastoma, retrolental fibroplasia, rubeosis, uveitis, macular degeneration, and corneal graft neovascularization. Other eye inflammatory diseases, ocular tumors, and diseases associated with choroidal or iris neovascularization can also be treated according to the present invention.

The present invention can also be used to treat malignant and metastatic conditions such as solid tumors. Solid tumors include both primary and metastatic sarcomas and carcinomas.

The present invention can also be used to treat inflammatory diseases including, but not limited to, arthritis, rheumatism, inflammatory bowel disease, and psoriasis.

Among the conditions mediated by inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, aggregation, or thrombosis that can be treated according to the present invention are coronary artery disease or injury, myocardial infarction or injury following myocardial infarction, stroke, unstable angina. atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, preeclampsia, embolism, platelet-associated ischemic disorders including lung ischemia, coronary ischemia, and cerebral ischemia, restenosis following percutaneous coronary intervention including angioplasty, atherectomy, stent placement, and bypass surgery, thrombotic disorders including coronary artery thrombosis, cerebral artery thrombosis, intracardiac thrombosis, peripheral artery thrombosis, venous thrombosis, thrombosis and coagulopathies associated with exposure to a foreign or injured tissue surface, and reocclusion following thrombosis, deep venous thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), transient ischemic attacks (TIAs), and another conditions where vascular occlusion is a common underlying feature. In some embodiments the methods according to the invention are used in individuals at high risk for thrombus formation or reformation, advanced coronary artery disease, or for occlusion, reocclusion, stenosis and/or restenosis of blood vessels, or stroke. In some embodiments the methods according to the invention are used in combination with angioplasty procedures, such as balloon angioplasty, laser angioplasty, coronary atherectomy or similar techniques, carotid endarterectomy, anastomosis of vascular grafts, surgery having a high risk of thrombus formation (i.e., coronary bypass surgery, insertion of a prosthetic valve or vessel and the like), atherectomy, stent placement, placement of a chronic cardiovascular device such as an in-dwelling catheter or prosthetic valve or vessel, organ transplantation, or bypass surgery.

Other diseases and conditions that can be treated according to the present invention include benign tumors and preneoplastic conditions, myocardial angiogenesis, hemophilic joints, scleroderma,

vascular adhesions, asthma and allergy, eczema and dermatitis, graft versus host disease, sepsis, adult respirator distress syndrome, telangiectasia, and wound granulation.

The methods according to the present invention can be tested in in vivo animal models for the desired prophylactic or therapeutic activity, as well as to determine the optimal therapeutic dosage, prior to administration to humans.

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The amount of a particular ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that will be effective in a particular method of treatment depends upon age, type and severity of the condition to be treated, body weight, desired duration of treatment, method of administration, and other parameters. Effective dosages are determined by a physician or other qualified medical professional. Typical effective dosages are about 0.01 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg body weight. In some preferred embodiments the dosage is about 0.1-50 mg/kg; in some preferred embodiments the dosage is about 0.5-10 mg/kg. The dosage for local administration is typically lower than for systemic administration. In some embodiments a single administration is sufficient; in some embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain is administered as multiple doses over one or more days.

The ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are typically administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more pharmacologically acceptable carriers. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include diluents, fillers, adjuvants, excipients, and vehicles which are pharmaceutically acceptable for the route of administration, and may be aqueous or oleaginous suspensions formulated using suitable dispersing, wetting, and suspending agents.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are generally sterile and free of pyrogenic agents, and may include water, oils, solvents, salts, sugars and other carbohydrates, emulsifying agents, buffering agents, antimicrobial agents, and chelating agents. The particular pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and the ratio of active compound to carrier are determined by the solubility and chemical properties of the composition, the mode of administration, and standard pharmaceutical practice.

The ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides are administered to the patient in a manner appropriate to the indication. Thus, for example, ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides, or pharmaceutical compositions thereof, may be administered by intravenous, transdermal, intradermal, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intranasal, epidural, oral, topical, subcutaneous, intracavity, sustained release from implants, peristaltic routes, or by any other suitable technique. Parenteral administration is preferred.

In certain embodiments of the claimed invention, the treatment further comprises treating the mammal with one or more additional therapeutic agents. The additional therapeutic agent(s) may be administered prior to, concurrently with, or following the administration of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide. The use of more than one therapeutic agent is particularly advantageous when the mammal that is being treated has a solid tumor. In some embodiments of the claimed invention, the treatment further comprises treating the mammal with radiation. Radiation, including brachytherapy and teletherapy, may be administered prior to, concurrently with, or following the administration of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide and/or additional therapeutic agent(s).

In some preferred embodiments the method includes the administration of, in addition to an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, one or more therapeutics selected from the group consisting of alkylating agents, antimetabolites, vinca alkaloids and other plant-derived chemotherapeutics, antitumor antibiotics, antitumor enzymes, topoisomerase inhibitors, platinum analogs, adrenocortical suppressants, hormones and antihormones, antibodies, immunotherapeutics, radiotherapeutics, and biological response modifiers.

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In some preferred embodiments the method includes administration of, in addition to an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, one or more therapeutics selected from the group consisting of cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, mechloretamine, melphalan, bleomycin, carboplatin, fluorouracil, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, methotrexate, taxol, asparaginase, vincristine, and vinblastine, lymphokines and cytokines such as interleukins, interferons (alpha., beta. or delta.) and TNF, chlorambucil, busulfan, carmustine, lomustine, semustine, streptozocin, dacarbazine, cytarabine, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, vindesine, etoposide, teniposide, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, bleomycin, plicamycin, mitomycin, L-asparaginase, hydroxyurea, methylhydrazine, mitotane, tamoxifen, fluoxymesterone, IL-8 inhibitors, angiostatin. endostatin, kringle 5, angiopoietin-2 or other antagonists of angiopoietin-1, antagonists of platelet-activating factor, antagonists of basic fibroblast growth factor, and COX-2 inhibitors.

In some preferred embodiments the method includes administration of, in addition to an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, one or more therapeutic polypeptides, including soluble forms thereof, selected from the group consisting of Flt3 ligand, CD40 ligand, interleukin-2, interleukin-12, 4-1BB ligand, anti-4-1BB antibodies, TRAIL, TNF antagonists and TNF receptor antagonists including TNFR/Fc. Tek antagonists, TWEAK antagonists and TWEAK-R antagonists including TWEAK-R/Fc. VEGF antagonists including anti-VEGF antibodies, VEGF receptor (including VEGF-R1 and VEGF-R2, also known as Flt1 and Flk1 or KDR) antagonists, CD148 (also referred to as DEP-1, ECRTP, and PTPRJ, see Takahashi et al., J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 10:2135-45, 1999; and PCT Publication No. WO 00/15258, 23 March 2000) binding proteins, and nectin-3 antagonists.

In some preferred embodiments the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides of the invention are used as a component of, or in combination with, "metronomic therapy," such as that described by Browder et al. and Klement et al. (Cancer Research 60:1878, 2000; J. Clin. Invest. 105(8):R15, 2000; see also Barinaga, Science 288:245, 2000).

As used herein, the terms "therapy," "therapeutic," "treat," and "treatment" generally include prophylaxis, i.e. prevention, in addition to therapy or treatment for an extant disease or condition. The methods of the present invention may be used as a first line treatment, for the treatment of residual disease following primary therapy, or as an adjunct to other therapies. Methods of measuring biological effectiveness are known in the art and are illustrated in the Examples below.

#### **EXAMPLES**

The following examples are intended to illustrate particular embodiments and not to limit the scope of the invention.

# EXAMPLE 1 ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

This example describes one method for the recombinant production of ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides.

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Expression cassettes encoding an IgKappa leader sequence, ADAM disintegrin domain, and C-terminal Fc region were constructed in bacterial plasmids then transferred into eukaryotic expression vectors (pDC409, EMBO J. 10:2821, 1991, or another mammalian expression vector). The coding regions of the various constructs are summarized in Table 2. In addition to the disintegrin domain, these constructs encode additional portions of the extracellular portion of the ADAM (e.g., cysteine-rich region and EGF-like domain).

The expression vectors were transfected into COS-1, CV-1/EBNA, or 293/EBNA cells. Two days after transfection the cells were <sup>35</sup>S labeled for four hours. Supernatants and total cell lysates were prepared and aliquots were immunoprecipitated using protein A-sepharose beads to capture the Fc tagged polypeptides. <sup>35</sup>S labeled ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides were run on 8-16% reducing gels and detected via autoradiography.

The cell type that produced the most soluble protein in the supernatant was used in a large scale (T-175 format, 20 flasks) transient transfection, and approximately one liter of supernatant was harvested after one week. ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides were purified from the supernatants using affinity chromatography (protein A column). The polypeptides were characterized by determining the N-terminal amino acid sequence, amino acid composition, and protein integrity (SDS-PAGE under reducing and non-reducing conditions) before the polypeptides were used in FACS, immunoprecipitations, and biological assays such as those described below.

Table 2

ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptide Constructs

Construct	SEQ ID NOs: DNA/polypeptide	IgK Leader <sup>i. 2</sup>	ADAM disintegrin <sup>1,3</sup> (dis Framework) <sup>1,4</sup>	Fc Region <sup>1</sup>
ADAM-8dis-Fc	1/2	1-20	23-264 (34-91)	, 267-494
ADAM-9dis-Fc	3/4	1-20	23-303 (34-92)	306-533
ADAM-10dis-Fc	5/6	1-20	23-235 (34-99)	238-465
ADAM-15dis-Fc	7/8	1-20	23-292 (34-92)	295-522
ADAM-17dis-Fc	9/10	1-20	23-216 (34-93)	219-446
ADAM-20dis-Fc	11/12	1-20	23-305 (34-91)	308-535
ADAM-21dis-Fc	13/14	1-20	23-293 (34-91)	296-523
ADAM-22dis-Fc	15/16	1-20	23-312 (34-92)	315-542
ADAM-23dis-Fc	17/18	1-20	23-310 (34-91)	313-540
ADAM-29dis-Fc	21/22	1-20	23-298 (34-91)	301-528

residues in the polypeptide sequence

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segment of the construct that includes ADAMdis, but may also contain additional ADAM sequences disintegrin framework, e.g., SEQ ID NO:20

# **EXAMPLE 2 Binding of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides to Cells**

#### A. Binding to Endothelial cells

This example describes a flow cytometric integrin mAb based binding inhibition assay, which is used to show binding of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides to integrins expressed on the surface of endothelial cells. Human endothelial cells express  $\alpha_s \beta_s$ ,  $\alpha_s \beta_s$ ,  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_4$ ,  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$ ,  $\alpha_5$ , and  $\alpha_6$  integrins.

Primary human dermal microvascular endothelial cells (HMVEC-d) were maintained in supplemented endothelial growth medium (Clonetics Corporation, Walkersville, MD). The ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides produced in Example 1 were shown to bind specifically to HMVEC-d.

the predicted cleavage site is after residue 20

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Monoclonal antibodies specific for human integrins  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$  (LM609, anti CD51/61, Chemicon, Temecula, CA Brooks et al., Science 264:569, 1994), α<sub>2</sub>β<sub>1</sub> (BHA2.1 anti CD49b, Chemicon, Wang et al., Mol. Biol. of the Cell 9:865, 1998), α<sub>5</sub>β<sub>1</sub> (SAM-1 anti CD49e, Biodesign, A. te Velde et al., J. Immunol. 140:1548, 1988), α<sub>3</sub>β<sub>1</sub> (ASC-6 anti-CD49c, Chemicon, Pattaramalai et al., Exp. Cell. Res. 222: 281, 1996), α<sub>4</sub>β<sub>1</sub> (HP2/1 anti CD49d, Immunotech, Marseilles, France. Workshop of the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigens, Vienna Austria, 1989, workshop number p091), α<sub>6</sub>β<sub>1</sub> (GoH3 anti CD49f, Immunotech, Workshop 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Human Leukocyte Differentiation Antigens, workshop number p055), α<sub>6</sub>β<sub>4</sub> (439-9B) anti CD104, Pharmingen, San Diego, CA., Schlossman et al., 1995 Leukocyte Typing V: White Cell Differntiation Antigens. Oxford University Press, New York), and α<sub>ν</sub>β<sub>5</sub> (MAB 1961, Chemicon International, monoclonal anti-human integrin  $\alpha_V \beta_5$  mAb, IgG1 isotype, inhibits  $\alpha_V \beta_5$  mediated binding/adhesion to vitronectin/fibronectin; Weinaker, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269:6940, 1994) were also shown to bind specifically to HMVEC-d. Each of these antibodies is known to specifically block binding of the indicated integrin to its ligands (e.g., fibronectin, vitronectin, fibrinogen). The ability of integrin mAbs to inhibit the binding of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides reveals which integrins the disintegrin domains bind and, indirectly, which integrin binding activities the disintegrin domains are able to antagonize. The ability of the antibodies to inhibit binding of the ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides to endothelial cells was tested as described below.

Prior to performing binding studies, HMVEC-d were removed from culture vessels using trypsin-EDTA. The cells were washed in media containing serum and resuspended in binding medium which consisted of PBS containing 1 mM Ca2+, 1 mM Mg2+ and 0.5 mM Mn2+, 0.1% sodium azide, 10% Normal goat serum, 2% rabbit serum and 2% fetal bovine serum. Under these binding conditions, ADAM-8, -9, -10, -15, -17, -20, -21, -22, -23, and -29dis-Fc all bind to human endothelial cells.

One hundred microliters of cell suspension, containing 200,000 to 500,000 HMVEC-d, were added to 12x75mm plastic test tubes. Monoclonal antibodies specific for one of the integrins, or a control monoclonal antibody (CD29 or M15), were added to the cell suspensions at a concentration of 100 µg/ml (5-8 fold mass excess) 15 minutes prior to addition of disintegrin-Fc fusion proteins. ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides and control Fc fusion polypeptides (P7.5II.Fc) were added, at various concentrations from 12.5 to 20 µg/ml, to the cell suspensions and incubated for 1 hour at 30° C. Unbound Fc polypeptides were washed away by centrifugation of cells in 2 mls of binding media. The washed cell pellets were resuspended in binding medium and then incubated at 30° C for 30 minutes with goat anti-human Fc-specific biotinylated antibody at a concentration of 2.5 µg/ml for 30 minutes. After centrifugation and washing of the cell pellets, the cells were resuspended in binding medium and bound anti-human Fc-biotin was detected by adding streptavidin-phycoerythrin conjugate to the cell suspension at a 1:1000 dilution (1 µg/ml) and incubating at 30° C for 30 minutes. The unbound streptavidin-phycoerythrin was washed away and the cells were resuspended in binding

medium containing propidum iodide. The level of fluorescent binding (disintegrin-Fc binding) was determined by flow cytometry.

The level of binding of each ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide was determined in the presence of anti-integrin specific mAb and in the presence of control mAb. Both the intensity of binding (MFI) and the percentage of cells binding were determined. Percent inhibition was calculated using the formula [1 - (MFI control-MFI integrin mAb) / MFI control. The results of these studies are summarized in Table 3.

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ADAM-15, -17, -20 and -22 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to  $\alpha_v\beta_3$ ; ADAM 23 disintegrin domain polypeptide bound to  $\alpha_2\beta_1$ ; ADAM-15, -21, -22 and -23 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to  $\alpha_5\beta_1$ ; ADAM-10, -17, -22 and -23 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to the  $\alpha_6$  integrins; ADAM-10 and -15 disintegrin domain polypeptides bound to  $\alpha_v\beta_5$ . An excess of a non blocking  $\alpha_v\beta_5$  antibody did significantly affect the binding of ADAM-10, -22, and -23 disintegrin polypeptides to endothelial cells, suggesting that these ADAMdis polypeptides interact with integrin sites other than or in addition to the ligand (e.g., fibronectin, vitronectin) binding site. Based upon results from a different type of assay, Cal et al. have reported that the ADAM-23 disintegrin domain interacts with the  $\alpha_v\beta_3$  integrin through an RGD-independent mechanism (Molec. Biol. of the Cell 11:1457, 2000).

Binding experiments are repeated using other ADAM disintegrin domains and other monoclonal antibodies. ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides that bind to selected integrins are further tested for the ability to disrupt integrin-ligand interactions and to modulate endothelial cell function, angiogenesis, and other biological activities in vitro and in vivo.

Table 3

Binding of ADAM Disintegrin-Fc Polypeptides to Integrins Expressed on Human Endothelial Cells

				Integrin			,
		Bindin	1g1 (+ or – or NI	Binding $^{1}$ (+ or – or ND, not done) and Percent (%) Binding $^{2}$	Percent (%) Bi	nding <sup>2</sup>	
ADAM	$a_{\nu}\beta_{3}$	$\alpha_2\beta_1$	αιβι	αμβι	αςβι	α <sub>6</sub> β1, α <sub>6</sub> β4	άνβε
ADAM-8	QN	QN	(<10)	(<10) –	ND	QN	<b>- (&lt;20)</b>
ADAM-9	(<10)	(<10)	(<10)	- (<20)	(<10)	- (<10)	(<10) –
ADAM-10	- (<10)	(<10)	- (<10)	- (<20)	- (<10)	+ (48)	+ (25)
ADAM-15	(09) +	- (<10)	(<10)	- (<20)	+ (30)	- (<10)	+ (25)
ADAM-17	+ (50)	- (<10)	(<10)	(<10) –	(<10)	(69) +	- (<10)
ADAM-20	+ (58)	- (<10)	(<10)	- (<10)	- (<20)	- (<10)	(<10)
ADAM-21	(<10)	(<10)	(01>) -	(<10) –	+ (54)	(<10)	(<10)
ADAM-22	+ (42)	- (<10)	(<10)	(<10)	+ (36)	+ (32)	(<10)
ADAM-23	(<10)	+ (22)	- (<10)	(<10)	+ (49)	+ (31)	(<10)

over background

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percent inhibition of binding by ADAM-dis-Fc in the presence of 5-8 fold excess integrin mAb as compared to control mAb positive binding defined as >20% binding inhibition; normal background variation 5-10%, baseline positive approx. 2X

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#### B. Binding to Primary Human T-Cells

Primary human T-cells were purified from whole blood. These cells were used in FACS experiments to assess cell surface binding of purified ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides. ADAMdis-Fc binding was assessed with and without Con A (5  $\mu$ g/ml) or immobilized OTK3 antibody (1  $\mu$ g/ml, immobilized for 1 hour, 37°C) stimulation. ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides (20  $\mu$ g/ml) were bound at either 4° C or 30° C in the presence of cations (Ca++, Mg++, Mn++, 0.5  $\mu$ g/ml). Cell surface integrin expression was assessed using a panel of murine and rat anti-human integrin antibodies.  $\alpha_v \beta_5$ .  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$ ,  $\alpha_6$ ,  $\beta_1$ , and  $\beta_7$  integrins were detected on the surface of these cells. ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides did not bind to primary human T-cells at 4° C. ADAM-8-, ADAM-9-, ADAM-15-, ADAM-20-. ADAM-21-, ADAM-22-, and ADAM-23-dis-Fc polypeptides did bind primary T-cells at 30° C with Con A stimulation. ADAMdis-Fc binding was not inhibited by a three-fold molar excess of antibodies to the integrins listed above.

### C. Binding to Resting Platelets

Binding of ADAMdis-Fc polypeptides to citrated washed resting platelets was performed at 4°C or 30°C. Binding was analyzed by flow cytometry using a biotinylated-anti-human Fc specific antibody and streptavidin-PE. Resting platelets express the integrins CD41/CD61 and CD49e. ADAM-9dis-Fc and ADAM-8dis-Fc bound resting platelets at 30°C but not at 4°C. ADAM-9dis-Fc binding to resting platelets at 30°C was not inhibited by a ten-fold excess of CD41a mAb.

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#### **EXAMPLE 3**

# Activity of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides In a Wound Closure Assay

A planar endothelial cell migration (wound closure) assay was used to quantitate the inhibition of angiogenesis by ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides in vitro. In this assay, endothelial cell migration is measured as the rate of closure of a circular wound in a cultured cell monolayer. The rate of wound closure is linear, and is dynamically regulated by agents that stimulate and inhibit angiogenesis in vivo.

Primary human renal microvascular endothelial cells, HRMEC, were isolated, cultured, and used at the third passage after thawing, as described in Martin et al., In Vitro Cell Dev Biol 33:261, 1997. Replicate circular lesions, "wounds," (600-800 micron diameter) were generated in confluent HRMEC monolayers using a silicon-tipped drill press. At the time of wounding the medium (DMEM + 1% BSA) was supplemented with 20 ng/ml PMA (phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate), a range of concentrations of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, or combinations of PMA and ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide. The residual wound area was measured as a function of time (0-12 hours) using a microscope and image analysis software (Bioquant, Nashville, TN). The relative migration rate was calculated for each agent and combination of agents by linear regression of residual wound

area plotted over time. The inhibition of PMA-induced endothelial migration by ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides is shown in Table 4.

The effect of ADAM-dis-Fc polypeptides on EGF-induced migration was also determined. For these experiments EGF (epidermal growth factor, 40 ng/ml) was added to the medium, instead of 5 PMA, at the time of wounding. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 4 Effect of ADAM-15, -17, -20, and -23dis-Fc Polypeptides in PMA-Induced Endothelial Cell Wound Closure Migration Assay

Expt. ID	No Addition	PMA 20 ng/ml	PMA + IgG	PMA + ADAM- 15dis-Fc	PMA + ADAM- 17dis-Fc	PMA + ADAM- 20dis-Fc	PMA + ADAM- 23dis-Fc
HL-H-142 15 μg/ml dis-Fe	0.0436 <sup>1</sup> (0.0016) <sup>2</sup>	0.0655				0.0499 (0.0009) 72% <sup>3</sup>	
HL-H-147 15 μg/ml dis-Fc	0.0244 (0.0023)	().()424 (().()()()()	0.0449 (0.0012) 0%	0.0357 (0.0007) 37%			0.0225 (0.0022) 100%
HL-H-153 15 µg/ml dis-Fe	0.0253 0.00013	0.0460 (0.0022)	0.0491 (0.006) 0%		0.0392 (0.0016) 33%	0.0388 (0.005) 36%	0.0317 (0.005) 70%
HL-H-154 15 µg/ml dis-Fc	0.0119 (0.0012)	0.0312 (0.0016)			0.0283 (0.0008) 15%	0.0160 (0.0017) 79%	

Slopes to average triplicate Y values and treat as a single data point in order to test whether the slopes are significantly different
<sup>2</sup> Data in parentheses is the +/- standard error of slopes

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Table 5 Effect of ADAM-17, -20, and -23dis-Fc Polypeptides in EGF-Induced Endothelial Cell Wound Closure Migration Assay

Expt. ID	No Addition	EGF 40 ng/ml	EGF + IgG	EGF + ADAM- 17dis-Fc	EGF + ADAM- 20dis-Fc	EGF + ADAM- 23dis-Fc
HL-H-154 15 μg/ml dis-Fc	0.0119 (0.0012)	0.0378 (0.0061)		0.0242 (0.0029) 53%	0.0172 (0.0031) 80%	0.0310 (0.0036) 26%
HL-H-155 9 μg/ml dis-Fc	0.0164 (0.0010)	0.0468 (0.0059)	0.0454 (0.0052) 5%	0.0412 (0.0107) 18%	0.0227 (0.0035) 79%	0.0207 (0.0016) 86%

Slopes to average triplicate Y values and treat as a single data point in order to test whether the. slopes are significantly different

ADAM-20 and -23dis-Fc polypeptides showed the greatest inhibition of both EGF- and PMA-induced endothelial migration at 15 µg/ml. ADAM-15 and -17dis-Fc polypeptides were less

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Percent inhibition compared to migration rate observed in the presence of PMA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data in parentheses is the +/- standard error of slopes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Percent inhibition compared to migration rate observed in the presence of EGF alone 20

effective at inhibiting endothelial cell migration at 15 µg/ml. Hu IgG did not inhibite EGF- or PMA-induced endothelial cell migration in any of the experiments performed where it was included as a control Fc protein.

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# EXAMPLE 4

# Activity of ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides In a Corneal Pocket Assay

A mouse corneal pocket assay is used to quantitate the inhibition of angiogenesis by ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides in vivo. In this assay, agents to be tested for angiogenic or anti-angiogenic activity are immobilized in a slow release form in a hydron pellet, which is implanted into micropockets created in the corneal epithelium of anesthetized mice. Vascularization is measured as the appearance, density, and extent of vessel ingrowth from the vascularized corneal limbus into the normally avascular cornea.

Hydron pellets, as described in Kenyon et al., Invest Opthamol. & Visual Science 37:1625, 1996, incorporate sucralfate with bFGF (90 ng/pellet), bFGF and IgG (11 µg/pellet, control), or bFGF and a range of concentrations of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide. The pellets are surgically implanted into corneal stromal micropockets created by micro-dissection 1 mm medial to the lateral corneal limbus of 6-8 week old male C57BL mice. After five days, at the peak of neovascular response to bFGF, the corneas are photographed, using a Zeiss slit lamp, at an incipient angle of 35-50° from the polar axis in the meridian containing the pellet. Images are digitized and processed by subtractive color filters (Adobe Photoshop 4.0) to delineate established microvessels by hemoglobin content. Image analysis software (Bioquant, Nashville, TN) is used to calculate the fraction of the corneal image that is vascularized, the vessel density within the vascularized area, and the vessel density within the total cornea. The inhibition of bFGF-induced corneal angiogenesis, as a function of the dose of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, is determined.

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# EXAMPLE 5 Inhibition of Neovascularization by ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides in a Murine Transplant Model

Survival of heterotopically transplanted cardiac tissue from one mouse donor to the ear skin of another genetically similar mouse requires adequate neovascularization by the transplanted heart and the surrounding tissue, to promote survival and energy for cardiac muscle function. Inadequate vasculature at the site of transplant causes excessive ischemia to the heart, tissue damage, and failure of the tissue to engraft. Agents that antagonize factors involved in endothelial cell migration and vessel formation can decrease angiogenesis at the site of transplant, thereby limiting graft tissue function and ultimately engraftment itself. A murine heterotopic cardiac isograft model is used to demonstrate the antagonistic effects of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides on neovascularization. Female BALB/c (≈12 weeks of age) recipients are given neonatal heart grafts from donor mice of the same strain. The donor heart tissue is grafted into the left ear pinnae of the recipient on day 0 and the

mice are divided into two groups. The control group receives human IgG (Hu IgG) while the other group receives ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, both intraperitoneally. The treatments are continued for five consecutive days. The functionality of the grafts is determined by monitoring visible pulsatile activity on days 7 and 14 post-engraftment. The inhibition of functional engraftment, as a function of the dose of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptide, is determined. The histology of the transplanted hearts is examined is order to visualize the effects of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides on edema at the site of transplant and host and donor tissue vasculature (using, e.g., Factor VIII staining).

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# EXAMPLE 6 Treatment of Tumors With ADAM Disintegrin Domain Polypeptides

ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides are tested in animal models of solid tumors. The effect of the ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides is determined by measuring tumor frequency and tumor growth.

The biological activity of ADAM disintegrin-Fc polypeptides is also demonstrated in other in vitro, ex vivo, and in vivo assays known to the skilled artisan, such as calcium mobilization assays and assays to measure platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation.

The relevant disclosures of publications cited herein are specifically incorporated by reference. The examples presented above are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the scope of the invention. The skilled artisan will understand that variations and modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings, and such modifications and variations are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

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#### **CLAIMS**

#### We claim:

- 1. A method of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligands comprising contacting a cell that expresses the integrin with an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- 2. A method of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligands in a mammal in need of such treatment comprising administering an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the mammal is afflicted with a condition selected from the group consisting of ocular disorders, malignant and metastatic conditions, inflammatory diseases, osteoporosis and other conditions mediated by accelerated bone resorption, restenosis, inappropriate platelet activation, recruitment, or aggregation, thrombosis, or a condition requiring tissue repair or wound healing
- 4. A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a mammal in need of such treatment, comprising administering to the mammal an inhibition-effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, wherein the disintegrin domain does not contain an RGD sequence.
- 5. The method of one of claims 1-4 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is in the form of a multimer.
  - 6. The method of claim 5 wherein the multimer is a dimer or trimer.
- 7. The method of claim 5 wherein the multimer comprises an Fc polypeptide or a leucine zipper.
- 8. The method of one of claims 1-7 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is from a human ADAM.
- 9. The method of claim 8 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is from an ADAM selected from the group consisting of ADAM-8, ADAM-9, ADAM-10, ADAM-15, ADAM-17, ADAM-20, ADAM-21, ADAM-22, ADAM-23, and ADAM-29.
- 10. The method of claim 9 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is from ADAM-17, ADAM-20, or ADAM-23.
- 11. The method of one of claims 1-10 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) amino acids 1-494 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 23-264 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 1-533 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 23-303 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 1-465 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 23-235 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 1-522 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 23-292 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 1-446 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 23-216 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 1-535 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 23-305 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 1-523 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 1-542 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 23-312 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 1-540 of SEQ ID NO:18, amino acids 23-310 of SEQ ID NO:18. amino acids 1-528 of SEQ ID NO:22, amino acids 23-298 of SEQ ID NO:22;

(b) fragments of the polypeptides of (a) wherein said fragments retain at least one ADAMdis activity;

- (c) variants of the polypeptides of (a) or (b), wherein said variants retain at least one ADAMdis activity; and
- (d) fusion polypeptides comprising the polypeptides of (a), (b), or (c), wherein said fusion polypeptides retain at least one ADAMdis activity.
- 12. The method of claim 11 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of amino acids 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:2, 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:4, 34-99 of SEQ ID NO:6, 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:8, 34-93 of SEQ ID NO:10, 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:12, 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:14, 34-92 of SEQ ID NO:16, 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:18, or 34-91 of SEQ ID NO:22.
- 13. The method of one of claims 1-12 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is a variant that is at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% identical in amino acid sequence to a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) amino acids 1-494 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 23-264 of SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 1-533 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 23-303 of SEQ ID NO:4, amino acids 1-465 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 23-235 of SEQ ID NO:6, amino acids 1-522 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 23-292 of SEQ ID NO:8, amino acids 1-446 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 23-216 of SEQ ID NO:10, amino acids 1-535 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 23-305 of SEQ ID NO:12, amino acids 1-523 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 23-293 of SEQ ID NO:14, amino acids 1-542 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 23-312 of SEQ ID NO:16, amino acids 1-540 of SEQ ID NO:18, amino acids 23-310 of SEQ ID NO:22, amino acids 23-298 of SEQ ID NO:22; and
- (b) fragments of the polypeptides of (a), wherein said variant polypeptide retains at least one ADAMdis activity.
- 14. The method of one of claims 1-10 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) nucleotides 118-1599 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 184-909 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 46-1644 of SEQ ID NO:3, nucleotides 112-954 of SEQ ID NO:3, nucleotides 25-1419 of SEQ ID NO:5, nucleotides 91-729 of SEQ ID NO:5, nucleotides 41-1606 of SEQ ID NO:7, nucleotides 107-916 of SEQ ID NO:7, nucleotides 25-1362 of SEQ ID NO:9, nucleotides 91-672 of SEQ ID NO:9, nucleotides 25-1629 of SEQ ID NO:11, nucleotides 91-939 of SEQ ID NO:11, nucleotides 25-1593 of SEQ ID NO:13, nucleotides 91-903 of SEQ ID NO:13, nucleotides 25-1650 of SEQ ID NO:15, nucleotides 91-960 of SEQ ID NO:15, nucleotides 25-1644 of SEQ ID NO:17, nucleotides 91-954 of SEQ ID NO:17, nucleotides 118-1701 of SEQ ID NO:21, nucleotides 184-1011 of SEQ ID NO:21;
- (b) sequences which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid of (a); and
- (c) sequences that hybridize under conditions of moderate or high stringency to a sequence of (a) or (b) and that encode a polypeptide that retains at least one ADAMdis activity.

15. The method of one of claim 11-14 wherein the ADAMdis activity is selected from the group consisting of integrin binding activity, inhibition of endothelial cell migration, and inhibition of angiogenesis.

- 16. The method of one of claims 1-15 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide has been produced by culturing a recombinant cell that encodes the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide under conditions permitting expression of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide, and recovering the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- 17. The method of one of claims 1-16 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide is present in a composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 18. The method of claim 2 wherein the mammal has a disease or condition mediated by angiogenesis.
- 19. The method of claim 18 wherein the disease or condition is characterized by ocular neovascularization.
  - 20. The method of claim 18 wherein the disease or condition is a solid tumor.
- 21. The method of one of claims 1-20 wherein the method further comprises treating the mammal with radiation.
- 22. The method of one of claims 1-21 wherein the method further comprises treating the mammal with a second therapeutic agent.
- 23. The method of claim 22 wherein the second therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of alkylating agents, antimetabolites, vinca alkaloids and other plant-derived chemotherapeutics, antitumor antibiotics, antitumor enzymes, topoisomerase inhibitors, platinum analogs, adrenocortical suppressants, hormones and antihormones, antibodies, immunotherapeutics, radiotherapeutics, and biological response modifiers.
- 24. The method of claim 22 wherein the second therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, bleomycin, carboplatin, fluorouracil, 5-fluorouracil, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, methotrexate, taxol, asparaginase, vincristine, vinblastine, mechloretamine, melphalan, 5-fluorodeoxyuridine, lymphokines and cytokines such as interleukins, interferons (alpha., beta. or delta.) and TNF, chlorambucil, busulfan, carmustine, lomustine, semustine, streptozocin, dacarbazine, cytarabine, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, vindesine, etoposide, teniposide, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, bleomycin, plicamycin, mitomycin, L-asparaginase, hydroxyurea, methylhydrazine, mitotane, tamoxifen, fluoxymesterone, and COX-2 inhibitors.
- 25. The method of claim 22 wherein the second therapeutic agent is a polypeptide, including soluble forms thereof, selected from the group consisting of Flt3 ligand, CD40 ligand, interleukin-2, interleukin-12, 4-1BB ligand, anti-4-1BB antibodies, TRAIL. TNF antagonists and TNF receptor antagonists including TNFR/Fc, Tek antagonists, TWEAK antagonists and TWEAK-R antagonists including TWEAK-R/Fc. VEGF antagonists including anti-VEGF antibodies, VEGF receptor antagonists, CD148 binding proteins, and nectin-3 antagonists.

- 26. The method of claim 2 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain is administered parenterally.
- 27. A method for inhibiting the biological activity of an integrin selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ ,  $\alpha_{2}\beta_{1}$ ,  $\alpha_{5}\beta_{1}$ ,  $\alpha_{6}\beta_{4}$ , and  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{5}$  comprising contacting the integrin with an inhibition-effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide.
- 28. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$  and wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain does not contain an RGD sequence.
  - 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the ADAM is ADAM-17, ADAM-20, or ADAM-22.
  - 30. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is  $\alpha_2\beta_1$  and the ADAM is ADAM-23.
- 31. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is  $\alpha_5\beta_1$  and the ADAM is ADAM-15 ADAM-21, ADAM-22, or ADAM-23.
- 32. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is  $\alpha_6\beta_1$  or  $\alpha_6\beta_4$  and the ADAM is ADAM-10, ADAM-17, ADAM-22, or ADAM-23.
- 33. The method of claim 27 wherein the integrin is  $\alpha_v\beta_5$  and the ADAM is ADAM-10, ADAM-15, or ADAM-23.
- 34. A method for identifying a compound that modulates integrin biological activity comprising:
- (a) combining a test compound with an integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to the integrin; and
- (b) determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the integrin.
- 35. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the interaction between an integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain comprising:
- (a) combining a test compound with the integrin and an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to the integrin; and
- (b) determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the integrin.
  - 36. The method of claim 34 or 35 wherein the integrin is present on a cell surface.
  - 37. The method of claim 36 wherein the cell is an endothelial cell.
- 38. The method of one of claims 34-37 wherein the integrin is selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{3}$ ,  $\alpha_{2}\beta_{1}$ ,  $\alpha_{5}\beta_{1}$ ,  $\alpha_{6}\beta_{4}$ , and  $\alpha_{\nu}\beta_{5}$ .
- 39. The method of one of claims 34-38 wherein the integrin biological activity or integrin binding activity is at least partially inhibited.
- 40. A method for identifying a compound that inhibits endothelial cell migration and/or angiogenesis comprising:
- (a) combining a test compound with endothelial cells and with an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide that binds to endothelial cells; and

(b) determining whether the test compound alters the binding of the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide to the endothelial cells.

- 41. The method of one of claims 34-40 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an ADAM disintegrin domain from ADAM-8. ADAM-9, ADAM-10, ADAM-15, ADAM-17, ADAM-20, ADAM-21, ADAM-22, ADAM-23, or ADAM-29.
- 42. The method of claim 41 wherein the ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide comprises an ADAM disintegrin domain from ADAM-17, ADAM-20, or ADAM-23.

# SEQUENCE LISTING

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gtc Val	agc Ser 390	gtc Val	ctc Leu	acc Thr	gtc Val	ctg Leu 395	cac His	cag Gln	gac Asp	tgg Trp	ctg Leu 400	aat Asn	ggc Gly	aag Lys	gag Glu	1257
tac Tyr 405	aag Lys	tgc Cys	aag Lys	gtc Val	tcc Ser 410	aac Asn	aaa Lys	gcc Ala	ctc Leu	cca Pro 415	gcc Ala	ccc Pro	atc Ile	gag Glu	aaa Lys 420	1305
acc Thr	atc Ile	tcc Ser	aaa Lys	gcc Ala 425	aaa Lys	GJÀ aaa	cag Gln	ccc Pro	cga Arg 430	gaa Glu	cca Pro	cag Gln	gtg Val	tac Tyr 435	acc Thr	1353
ctg Leu	ccc Pro	cca Pro	tcc Ser 440	cgg Arg	gat Asp	gag Glu	ctg Leu	acc Thr 445	aag Lys	aac Asn	cag Gln	gtc Val	agc Ser 450	ctg Leu	acc Thr	1401
tgc Cys	Leu	gtc Val 455	aaa Lys	ggc Gly	ttc Phe	tat Tyr	ccc Pro 460	agc Ser	gac Asp	atc Ile	gcc Ala	gtg Val 465	gag Glu	tgg Trp	gag Glu	1449
	aat Asn 470	Glà aaa	cag Gln	ccg Pro	gag Glu	aac Asn 475	aac Asn	tac Tyr	aag Lys	acc Thr	acg Thr 480	cct Pro	ccc Pro	gtg Val	ctg Leu	1497
gac Asp 485	tcc Ser	gac Asp	ggc Gly	tcc Ser	ttc Phe 490	ttc Phe	ctc Leu	tac Tyr	agc Ser	aag Lys 495	ctc Leu	acc Thr	gtg Val	gac Asp	aag Lys 500	1545
agc Ser	agg Arg	tgg Trp	cag Gln	cag Gln 505	gjà aaa	aac Asn	gtc Val	ttc Phe	tca Ser 510	tgc Cys	tcc Ser	gtg Val	atg Met	cat His 515	gag Glu	1593
gct Ala	ctg Leu	cac His	aac Asn 520	cac His	tac Tyr	acg Thr	cag Gln	aag Lys 525	Ser	ctc Leu	tcc Ser	ctg Leu	tct Ser 530	ccg Pro	ggt Gly	1641
aaa Lys	tga	acta	agago	egg (	ecget	cacag	ga t						٠			1668

<211> 533

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion
 polypeptide

<400> 4 Met Glu Thr Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Trp Val Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn Lys Leu Val Asp Ala Gly Glu Glu Cys Asp Cys Gly Thr Pro Lys Glu Cys Glu Leu Asp Pro Cys Cys 40 Glu Gly Ser Thr Cys Lys Leu Lys Ser Phe Ala Glu Cys Ala Tyr Gly 55 Asp Cys Cys Lys Asp Cys Arg Phe Leu Pro Gly Gly Thr Leu Cys Arg 70 Gly Lys Thr Ser Glu Cys Asp Val Pro Glu Tyr Cys Asn Gly Ser Ser 90 Gln Phe Cys Gln Pro Asp Val Phe Ile Gln Asn Gly Tyr Pro Cys Gln 100 105 110 Asn Asn Lys Ala Tyr Cys Tyr Asn Gly Met Cys Gln Tyr Tyr Asp Ala 120 125 115 Gln Cys Gln Val Ile Phe Gly Ser Lys Ala Lys Ala Ala Pro Lys Asp 135 140 Cys Phe Ile Glu Val Asn Ser Lys Gly Asp Arg Phe Gly Asn Cys Gly 150 155 Phe Ser Gly Asn Glu Tyr Lys Lys Cys Ala Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu Cys 165 170 Gly Lys Leu Gln Cys Glu Asn Val Gln Glu Ile Pro Val Phe Gly Ile 180 185 190 Val Pro Ala Ile Ile Gln Thr Pro Ser Arg Gly Thr Lys Cys Trp Gly 200 205 Val Asp Phe Gln Leu Gly Ser Asp Val Pro Asp Pro Gly Met Val Asn 215 220 Glu Gly Thr Lys Cys Gly Ala Gly Lys Ile Cys Arg Asn Phe Gln Cys 230 235 Val Asp Ala Ser Val Leu Asn Tyr Asp Cys Asp Val Gln Lys Lys Cys 245 - 250 His Gly His Gly Val Cys Asn Ser Asn Lys Asn Cys His Cys Glu Asn 270 265 Gly Trp Ala Pro Pro Asn Cys Glu Thr Lys Gly Tyr Gly Gly Ser Val 280 Asp Ser Gly Pro Thr Tyr Asn Glu Met Asn Thr Ala Leu Arg Asp Gly 295 300 Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala 315 310 Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr 325 330 Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val 350 340 345 Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val 360 Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser 375 Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu 390 395 Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala 410 405 Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro 425 420 Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln 440 445 435 Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala 450 455

Val 465	Glu	Trp	Glu	Ser	Asn 470	Gly	Gln	Pro	Glu	Asn 475	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Thr 480	
	Pro	Val	Leu	Asp 485		Asp	Gly	Ser	Phe 490		Leu	Tyr	Ser	Lys		
Thr	Val	Asp			Arg	Trp	Gln			Asn	Val	Phe		495 Cys	Ser	
Val	Met	His 515	500 Glu	Ala	Leu	His	Asn 520	505 His	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Lys 525	510 Ser	Leu	Ser	
Leu	Ser 530	Pro	Gly	Lys		•										
<212	l> 14 2> DN	IA.	lcial	L Sec	quenc	:e										
<220 <223	3> De		iptic eptic		f Art	ific	cial	Sequ	ience	e: fi	ısion	1				
	l> CI		. (142	22)												
<400 gtc		caa q	gctgg	gctag	gc ca									cta t Leu 1		51
gta Val 10	ctg Leu	ctg Leu	ctc Leu	tgg Trp	gtt Val 15	cca Pro	ggt Gly	tcc Ser	act Thr	ggt Gly 20	act Thr	agt Ser	tgt Cys	gga Gly	aat Asn 25	99
gga Gly	atg Met	gta Val	gaa Glu	caa Gln 30	ggt Gly	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	tgt Cys	gat Asp 35	tgt Cys	ggc Gly	tat Tyr	agt Ser	gac Asp 40	cag Gln	147
tgt Cys	aaa Lys	gat Asp	gaa Glu 45	tgc Cys	tgc Cys	ttc Phe	gat Asp	gca Ala 50	aat Asn	caa Gln	cca Pro	gag Glu	gga Gly 55	aga Arg	aaa Lys	195
tgc Cys	aaa Lys	ctg Leu 60	aaa Lys	cct Pro	ej aaa	aaa Lys	cag Gln 65	tgc Cys	agt Ser	cca Pro	agt Ser	caa Gln 70	ggt Gly	cct Pro	tgt Cys	243
														cgg Arg		291
gat Asp 90	tca Ser	gac Asp	tgt Cys	gca Ala	agg Arg 95	gaa Glu	gga Gly	ata Ile	tgt Cys	aat Asn 100	ggc Gly	ttc Phe	aca Thr	gct Ala	ctc Leu 105	339
														agg Arg 120		387
aca Thr	caa Gln	gtg Val	tgc Cys 125	att Ile	aat Asn	ggg Gly	caa Gln	tgt Cys 130	gca Ala	ggt Gly	tct Ser	atc Ile	tgt Cys 135	gag Glu	aaa Lys	435
tat Tyr	ggc Gly	tta Leu 140	gag Glu	gag Glu	tgt Cys	acg Thr	tgt Cys 145	gcc Ala	agt Ser	tct Ser	gat Asp	ggc Gly 150	aaa Lys	gat Asp	gat Asp	483

aaa	gaa	tta	tgc	cat	gta	tgc	tgt	atg	aag	aaa	atg	gac	cca	tca	act	531
Lys	Glu 155	Leu	Cys	His	Val	Cys 160	Cys	Met	Lys	Lys	Met 165	Asp	Pro	Ser	Thr	
				GJÀ aaa												579
				caa Gln 190												627
			Phe	atg Met												675
				aaa Lys												723
				tgt Cys												771
				ggc												819
				atg Met 270												867
				cac His												915
				gtg Val											cag Gln	963
				tac Tyr												1011
				ggc Gly												1059
				atc Ile 350												1107
				gtg Val												1155
															agc Ser	1203
							Ser								tac Tyr	1251
aag	acc	acg	cct	ccc	gtg	ctg	gac	tcc	gac	ggc	tcc	ttc	ttc	ctc	tac	1299

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Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr
                    415
                                        420
age aag etc ace gtg gae aag age agg tgg cag eag ggg aac gte tte
                                                                   1347
Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe
                430
tca tgc tcc gtg atg cat gag gct ctg cac aac cac tac acg cag aag
                                                                   1395
Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys
age etc tee etg tet eeg ggt aaa tga actagagegg eegetacaga t
                                                                   1443
Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
        460
<210> 6
<211> 465
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion
     polypeptide
<400> 6
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                                     10
Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn Gly Met Val Glu Gln Gly Glu
             20
                                 25
Glu Cys Asp Cys Gly Tyr Ser Asp Gln Cys Lys Asp Glu Cys Cys Phe
                             40
Asp Ala Asn Gln Pro Glu Gly Arg Lys Cys Lys Leu Lys Pro Gly Lys
Gln Cys Ser Pro Ser Gln Gly Pro Cys Cys Thr Ala Gln Cys Ala Phe
                    .70
Lys Ser Lys Ser Glu Lys Cys Arg Asp Asp Ser Asp Cys Ala Arg Glu
                                     90
Gly Ile Cys Asn Gly Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Pro Ala Ser Asp Pro Lys
                                105
Pro Asn Phe Thr Asp Cys Asn Arg His Thr Gln Val Cys Ile Asn Gly
                            120
                                                125
Gln Cys Ala Gly Ser Ile Cys Glu Lys Tyr Gly Leu Glu Glu Cys Thr
                        135
                                            140
Cys Ala Ser Ser Asp Gly Lys Asp Asp Lys Glu Leu Cys His Val Cys
                    150
                                        155
Cys Met Lys Lys Met Asp Pro Ser Thr Cys Ala Ser Thr Gly Ser Val
                                    170
                165
Gln Trp Ser Arg His Phe Ser Gly Arg Thr Ile Thr Leu Gln Pro Gly
            180
                                185
                                                     190
Ser Pro Cys Asn Asp Phe Arg Gly Tyr Cys Asp Val Phe Met Arg Cys
                            200
        195
                                                 205
Arg Leu Val Asp Ala Asp Gly Pro Leu Ala Arg Leu Lys Lys Ala Ile
                        215
                                             220
Phe Ser Pro Glu Leu Tyr Glu Asn Ile Ala Glu Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys
                    230
                                        235
Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro
                                    250
                                                         255
                245
Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser
                                265
            260
                                                     270
Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp
        275
                            280
                                                 285
Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn
                        295
                                             300
Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val
                    310
                                        315
Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu
```

330

325

```
Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys
                                345
Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr
                            360
                                                365
Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr
                        375
                                            380
Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu
                    390
                                        395
Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu
                405
                                    410
Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys
                                425
Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu
                            440
Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly
    450
                        455
Lys
465
<210> 7
<211> 1638
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion
      polypeptide
<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (41)..(1609)
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                                            Met Glu Thr Asp Thr
ctc ctg cta tgg gta ctg ctg ctc tgg gtt cca ggt tcc act ggt act
                                                                   103
Leu Leu Leu Trp Val Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr
                                                                   151
agt tgc gga aat atg ttt gtg gag ccg ggc gag cag tgt gac tgt ggc
Ser Cys Gly Asn Met Phe Val Glu Pro Gly Glu Gln Cys Asp Cys Gly
                                                                   199
ttc ctg gat gac tgc gtc gat ccc tgc tgt gat tct ttg acc tgc cag
Phe Leu Asp Asp Cys Val Asp Pro Cys Cys Asp Ser Leu Thr Cys Gln
                                                                   247
ctg agg cca ggt gca cag tgt gca tct gac gga ccc tgt tgt caa aat
Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Gln Cys Ala Ser Asp Gly Pro Cys Cys Gln Asn
                         60
tge cag ctg ege eeg tet gge tgg cag tgt egt eet ace aga ggg gat
                                                                   295
Cys Gln Leu Arg Pro Ser Gly Trp Gln Cys Arg Pro Thr Arg Gly Asp
tgt gac ttg cct gaa ttc tgc cca gga gac agc tcc cag tgt ccc cct
Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu Phe Cys Pro Gly Asp Ser Ser Gln Cys Pro Pro
                                      95
gat gtc agc cta ggg gat ggc gag ccc tgc gct ggc ggg caa gct gtg
Asp Val Ser Leu Gly Asp Gly Glu Pro Cys Ala Gly Gly Gln Ala Val
                                 110
            105
                                                     115
```

							•									
tgc	atg	cac	ggg	cgt	tgt	gcc	tcc	tat	gcc	cag	cag	tgc	cag	tca	ctt	439
Cys	Met	His 120	Gly	Arg	Cys	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Gln	Cys 130	Gln	Ser	Leu	
tgg Trp	gga Gly 135	cct Pro	gga Gly	gcc Ala	cag Gln	ccc Pro 140	gct Ala	gcg Ala	cca Pro	ctt Leu	tgc Cys 145	ctc Leu	cag Gln	aca Thr	gct Ala	487
aat Asn 150	act Thr	cgg Arg	gga Gly	aat Asn	gct Ala 155	ttt Phe	GJÀ aaa	agc Ser	tgt Cys	ggg Gly 160	cgc Arg	aac Asn	ccc Pro	agt Ser	ggc Gly 165	535
agt Ser	tat Tyr	gtg Val	tcc Ser	tgc Cys 170	acc Thr	cct Pro	aga Arg	gat Asp	gcc Ala 175	att Ile	tgt Cys	Gly aaa	cag Gln	ctc Leu 180	cag Gln	583
tgc Cys	cag Gln	aca Thr	ggt Gly 185	Arg	acc Thr	cag Gln	cct Pro	ctg Leu 190	ctg Leu	ggc	tcc Ser	atc Ile	cgg Arg 195	gat Asp	cta Leu	631
ctc Leu	tgg Trp	gag Glu 200	aca Thr	ata Ile	gat Asp	gtg Val	aat Asn 205	Gl <sup>A</sup> aaa	act Thr	gag Glu	ctg Leu	aac Asn 210	tgc Cys	agc Ser	tgg Trp	679
gtg Val	cac His 215	ctg Leu	gac Asp	ctg Leu	ggc Gly	agt Ser 220	gat Asp	gtg Val	gcc Ala	cag Gln	ccc Pro 225	ctc Leu	ctg Leu	act Thr	ctg Leu	727
cct Pro 230	ggc Gly	aca Thr	gcc Ala	tgt Cys	ggc Gly 235	cct Pro	GJA GGC	ctg Leu	gtg Val	tgt Cys 240	ata Ile	gac Asp	cat His	cga Arg	tgc Cys 245	775
cag Gln	cgt Arg	gtg Val	gat Asp	ctc Leu 250	ctg Leu	GJA aaa	gca Ala	cag Gln	gaa Glu 255	tgt Cys	cga Arg	agc Ser	aaa Lys	tgc Cys 260	cat His	823
gga Gly	cat His	G]À aàa	gtc Val 265	tgt Cys	gac Asp	agc Ser	aac Asn	agg Arg 270	cac His	tgc Cys	tac Tyr	tgt Cys	gag Glu 275	gag Glu	ggc Gly	871
tgg Trp	gca Ala	ccc Pro 280	cct Pro	gac Asp	tgc C <u>y</u> s	aċc Thr	act Thr 285	cag Gln	ctc Leu	aaa Lys	gca Ala	acc Thr 290	agc Ser	tcc Ser	aga Arg	919
tct Ser	tgt Cys 295	gac Asp	aaa Lys	act Thr	cac His	aca Thr 300	tgc Cys	cca Pro	ccg Pro	tgc Cys	cca Pro 305	gca Ala	cct Pro	gaa Glu	gcc Ala	. 967
gag Glu 310	ggc Gly	gcg Ala	ccg Pro	tca Ser	gtc Val 315	ttc Phe	ctc Leu	ttc Phe	ccc Pro	cca Pro 320	aaa Lys	ccc Pro	aag Lys	gac Asp	acc Thr 325	1015
ctc Leu	atg Met	atc Ile	tcc Ser	cgg Arg 330	acc Thr	cct Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val	aca Thr 335	tgc Cys	gtg Val	gtg Val	gtg Val	gac Asp 340	gtg Val	1063
agc Ser	cac His	gaa Glu	gac Asp 345	cct Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val	aag Lys	ttc Phe 350	aac Asn	tgg Trp	tac Tyr	gtg Val	gac Asp 355	ggc Gly	gtg Val	. 1111
gag Glu	gtg Val	cat His 360	aat Asn	gcc Ala	aag Lys	aca Thr	aag Lys 365	ccg Pro	cgg Arg	gag Glu	gag Glu	cag Gln 370	tac Tyr	aac Asn	agc Ser	1159
acg	tac	cgt	gtg	gtc	agc	gtc	ctc	acc	gtc	ctg	cac	cag	gac	tgg	ctg	1207

Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu 375 380 385	
aat ggc aag gag tac aag tgc aag gtc tcc aac aaa gcc ctc cca gcc Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala 390 395 400 405	1255
ccc atc gag aaa acc atc tcc aaa gcc aaa ggg cag ccc cga gaa cca Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro 410 415 420	1303
cag gtg tac acc ctg ccc cca tcc cgg gag gag atg acc aag aac cag Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln 425 430 435	1351
gtc agc ctg acc tgc ctg gtc aaa ggc ttc tat ccc agc gac atc gcc Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala 440 445 450	1399
gtg gag tgg gag agc aat ggg cag ccg gag aac aac tac aag acc acg Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr 455 460 465	1447
cct ccc gtg ctg gac tcc gac ggc tcc ttc ttc ctc tat agc aag ctc Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu 470 475 480 485	1495
acc gtg gac aag agc agg tgg cag cag ggg aac gtc ttc tca tgc tcc Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser 490 495 500	1543
gtg atg cat gag gct ctg cac aac cac tac acg cag aag agc ctc tcc Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser 505 510 515	1591
ctg tct ccg ggt aaa tga actagagcgg ccgccaccgc ggtggagct Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 520	1638
<210> 8 <211> 522	
<212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence	
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion polypeptide	
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1 5 10 15 Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn Met Phe Val Glu Pro Gly Glu	
20 25 30	
Gln Cys Asp Cys Gly Phe Leu Asp Asp Cys Val Asp Pro Cys Cys Asp 35 40 45	
Ser Leu Thr Cys Gln Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Gln Cys Ala Ser Asp Gly 50 55 60	
Pro Cys Cys Gln Asn Cys Gln Leu Arg Pro Ser Gly Trp Gln Cys Arg 65 70 75 80	
Pro Thr Arg Gly Asp Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu Phe Cys Pro Gly Asp Ser 85 90 95	
Ser Gln Cys Pro Pro Asp Val Ser Leu Gly Asp Gly Glu Pro Cys Ala	
Gly Gly Gln Ala Val Cys Met His Gly Arg Cys Ala Ser Tyr Ala Gln 115 120 125	
Gln Cys Gln Ser Leu Trp Gly Pro Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Ala Pro Leu	L

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Arg Asn Pro Ser Gly Ser Tyr Val Ser Cys Thr Pro Arg Asp Ala Ile
                165
                                    170
Cys Gly Gln Leu Gln Cys Gln Thr Gly Arg Thr Gln Pro Leu Leu Gly
            180
                                185
Ser Ile Arg Asp Leu Leu Trp Glu Thr Ile Asp Val Asn Gly Thr Glu
        195 -
                            200
Leu Asn Cys Ser Trp Val His Leu Asp Leu Gly Ser Asp Val Ala Gln
                        215
Pro Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Gly Thr Ala Cys Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Cys
                    230
                                        235
                                                             240
Ile Asp His Arg Cys Gln Arg Val Asp Leu Leu Gly Ala Gln Glu Cys
                245
                                    250
Arg Ser Lys Cys His Gly His Gly Val Cys Asp Ser Asn Arg His Cys
          . 260
                                265
Tyr Cys Glu Glu Gly Trp Ala Pro Pro Asp Cys Thr Thr Gln Leu Lys
                            280
Ala Thr Ser Ser Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys
                        295
Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
                                        315
Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys
                                    330
Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp
                                345
Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
                            360
                                                365
Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
                        375
                                             380
His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
                    390
                                        395
Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly
                405
                                    410
Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu
            420
                                425
Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
        435
                            440
                                                 445
Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
                        455
                                            460
Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe
                    470
                                        475
Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
                485
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Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
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Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
<210> 9
<211> 1386
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion
      polypeptide
<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (25)..(1365)
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14

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							gag Glu									147
		-		-			agc Ser	-	_	_	-				_	195
_	_	_	_			_	cct Pro 65	_	_			_	_			243
							gag Glu									291
							agc Ser									339
							ttg Leu									387
	_				-		agg Arg	_	_	_	_			_	_	435
_		_		-			tgc Cys 145	_								483
							gat Asp									531
							gta Val									579
							gta Val									627
							ttt Phe		Lys							675
			Lys				tgc Cys 225						Pro			<b>723</b>
							ctc Leu									771
ctc Leu 250	Met	atc	tcc Ser	cgg	acc Thr 255	Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val	aca Thr	tgc Cys 260	Val	gtg Val	gtg Val	gac Asp	gtg Val 265	819

age cae gaa gae eet gag gte aag tte aae tgg tae gtg gae gge gt	- 065
Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Va 270 275 280	g 867 1
gag gtg cat aat gcc aag aca aag ccg cgg gag gag cag tac aac ag Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Se 285 290 295	c 915 r
acg tac cgg gtg gtc agc gtc ctc acc gtc ctg cac cag gac tgg ct Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Le 300 305 310	g 963 u
aat ggc aag gag tac aag tgc aag gtc tcc aac aaa gcc ctc cca gc Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Al 315 320 325	c 1011 a
ccc atc gag aaa acc atc tcc aaa gcc aaa ggg cag ccc cga gaa cc Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pr 330 335 340 34	0
cag gtg tac acc ctg ccc cca tcc cgg gat gag ctg acc aag aac ca Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gl 350 355 360	g 1107 n
gtc agc ctg acc tgc ctg gtc aaa ggc ttc tat ccc agc gac atc gc Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Al 365 370 375	c 1155 a
gtg gag tgg gag agc aat ggg cag ccg gag aac aac tac aag acc ac Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Th 380 385 390	g 1203 r
cct ccc gtg ctg gac tcc gac ggc tcc ttc ttc ctc tac agc aag ct Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Le 395 400 405	d 1251 ' u
acc gtg gac aag agc agg tgg cag cag ggg aac gtc ttc tca tgc tc Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Se 410 415 420 42	r
gtg atg cat gag gct ctg cac aac cac tac acg cag aag agc ctc tc Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Se 430 435 440	c 1347
ctg tct ccg ggt aaa tga actagagcgg ccgctacaga t Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 445	1386
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Ser Asp Cys Thr Leu Lys Glu Gly Val Gln Cys Ser Asp Arg Asn Se 50 55 60	r

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Pro Cys Cys Lys Asn Cys Gln Phe Glu Thr Ala Gln Lys Lys Cys Gln
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Glu Ala Ile Asn Ala Thr Cys Lys Gly Val Ser Tyr Cys Thr Gly Asn
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Ser Ser Glu Cys Pro Pro Gly Asn Ala Glu Asp Asp Thr Val Cys
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Leu Asp Leu Gly Lys Cys Lys Asp Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Phe Cys Glu
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Arg Glu Gln Gln Leu Glu Ser Cys Ala Cys Asn Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser
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Cys Lys Val Cys Cys Arg Asp Leu Ser Gly Arg Cys Val Pro Tyr Val
Asp Ala Glu Gln Lys Asn Leu Phe Leu Arg Lys Gly Lys Pro Cys Thr
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Val Gly Phe Cys Asp Met Asn Gly Lys Cys Glu Lys Arg Val Gln Asp
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Val Ile Glu Arg Phe Trp Asp Phe Ile Asp Gln Leu Ser Ile Asn Thr
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Phe Gly Lys Phe Leu Ala Asp Asn Arg Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr
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Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Phe
                    230
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Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
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Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
                                265
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Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
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Lys Pro Arg Glu Clu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
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Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
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                    310
Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
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                                    330
Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
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                                345
Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
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Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
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                                            380
Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
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Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
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							gaa Glu									147
							ctg Leu									195
							tgt Cys 65									243
tca Ser	gga Gly 75	act Thr	tta Leu	tgt Cys	aga Arg	caa Gln 80	caa Gln	gtt Val	ggt Gly	gaa Glu	tgt Cys 85	gac Asp	ctt Leu	cca Pro	gag Glu	291
							caa Gln									339
							aat Asn									387
							aaa Lys									435
agt Ser	gca Ala	tct Ser 140	cag Gln	agt Ser	tgc Cys	tac Tyr	caa Gln 145	gaa Glu	atc Ile	aac Asn	acc Thr	caa Gln 150	gga Gly	aac Asn	cgt Arg	483
							ggc Gly									531
cct Pro 170	gat Asp	atc Ile	atg Met	tgt Cys	ggg Gly 175	agg Arg	gtt Val	cag Gln	tgt Cys	gaa Glu 180	aat Asn	gtg Val	gga Gly	gta Val	att Ile 185	579
							aca Thr									627
							tat Tyr									675
							aca Thr 225									723 . ·
							atg Met									771
							gga Gly									819

														ggc Gly 280		867
														gaa Glu		915
														cac His		963
														gtc Val		1011
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														agc Ser		1203
														aag Lys		1251
	_				_			_						atc Ile		1299
aaa Lys	gcc Ala	aaa Lys	ggg Gly	cag Gln 430	ccc Pro	cga Arg	gaa Glu	cca Pro	cag Gln 435	gtg Val	tac Tyr	acc Thr	ctg Leu	ccc Pro 440	cca Pro	1347
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														aat Asn		1443
														tcc Ser		1491
															tgg Trp 505	1539
					Phe					Met				ctg Leu 520	cac His	1587
aac	cac	tac	acg	cag	aag	agc	ctc	tcc	ctg	tct	ccg	ggt	aaa	tga		1632

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1653

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Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg 425 420 Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys 440 435 445 Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp 455 460 Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys 470 475 Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser 485 490 495 Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser 505 510 Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser 515 520 Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys <210> 13 <211> 1617 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence <220> <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion polypeptide <220> <221> CDS <222> (25)..(1596) <400> 13 gtcgacccaa gctggctagc cacc atg gag aca gac aca ctc ctg cta tgg 51 Met Glu Thr Asp Thr Leu Leu Leu Trp 99 gta ctg ctc tgg gtt cca ggt tcc act ggt act agt tgt ggg aat Val Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn 147 ggt gtg gtt gaa aga gaa gag cag tgt gac tgt gga tcc gta cag cag Gly Val Val Glu Arg Glu Glu Gln Cys Asp Cys Gly Ser Val Gln Gln tgt gaa caa gac gcc tgt tgt ctg ttg aac tgc act cta agg cct ggg 195 Cys Glu Gln Asp Ala Cys Cys Leu Leu Asn Cys Thr Leu Arg Pro Gly gct gcc tgt gct ttt ggg ctt tgt tgc aaa gac tgc aag ttc atg cca 243 Ala Ala Cys Ala Phe Gly Leu Cys Cys Lys Asp Cys Lys Phe Met Pro tca ggg-gaa ctc tgt aga caa gag gtc aat gaa tgt gac ctt cca gaa Ser Gly Glu Leu Cys Arg Gln Glu Val Asn Glu Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu tgg tgc aat gga aca tot cat cag tgt oca gaa gat aga tat gtg cag Trp Cys Asn Gly Thr Ser His Gln Cys Pro Glu Asp Arg Tyr Val Gln 100 90 387 gac ggg atc ccc tgt agt gac agt gcc tac tgc tat caa aag agg tgt Asp Gly Ile Pro Cys Ser Asp Ser Ala Tyr Cys Tyr Gln Lys Arg Cys 115 110 435 aat aac cat gac cag cat tgc agg gag att ttt ggt aaa gat gca aaa

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tct Ser 170	gat Asp	gtc Val	ttt Phe	tgt Cys	ggg Gly 175	aga Arg	gtt Val	caa Gln	tgt Cys	gag Glu 180	aat Asn	gtg Val	aga Arg	gac Asp	att Ile 185	579
cct Pro	ctt Leu	ctc Leu	caa Gln	gat Asp 190	cat His	ttt Phe	act Thr	ttg Leu	cag Gln 195	cac His	act Thr	cat His	atc Ile	aat Asn 200	ggt Gly	627
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													cat His			819
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													gag Glu			963
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tcc Ser 330	cgg Arg	acc Thr	cct Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val 335	aca Thr	tgc Cys	gtg Val	gtg Val	gtg Val 340	gac Asp	gtg Val	agc Ser	cac His	gaa Glu 345	1059
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					cgg Arg											1347
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Leu Ser Val Leu Ser His Val Cys Leu Pro Glu Thr Cys Asn Met Lys
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Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
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Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
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											tgc Cys					195
											aag Lys					243
cct Pro	atg Met 75	ggc Gly	act Thr	gtg Val	tgc Cys	cga Arg 80	gaa Glu	gca Ala	gta Val	aat Asn	gat Asp 85	tgt Cys	gat Asp	att Ile	cgt Arg	291
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											att Ile					387
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acg Thr	gag Glu 155	aag Lys	ggt Gly	aac Asn	tgt Cys	ggg Gly 160	aaa Lys	gac Asp	aaa Lys	gac Asp	aca Thr 165	tgg -Trp	ata Ile	cag Gln	tgc Cys	531
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ctt Leu	gaa Glu	gaa Glu 220	Asp	gta Val	gat Aşp	ctt Leu	ggc Gly 225	Tyr	gtg Val	gaa Glu	gat Asp	ggg Gly 230	Thr	cct Pro	tgt Cys	723
ggt Gly	ccc Pro 235	Gln	atg Met	atg Met	tgc Cys	tta Leu 240	gaa Glu	cac His	agg Arg	tgt Cys	ctt Leu 245	cct Pro	gtg Val	gct Ala	,tct Ser	771
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tct tgt gac Ser Cys Asp 315							1011
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ccc atc gag Pro Ile Glu							1347
cag gtg tac Gln Val Tyr			rg Asp Glu				1395
gtc agc ctg Val Ser Leu 460							1443
gtg gag tgg Val Glu Trp 475							1491
cct ccc gtg Pro Pro Val 490				Leu Tyr			1539
acc gtg gac Thr Val Asp							1587
gtg atg cat Val Met His		His Asn H					1635
ctg tct ccg	ggt aaa tga	actagagcg	g ccgctaca	ıga t	•		1674

Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 540

<210> 16
<211> 542
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: fusion polypeptide

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Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
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Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
                        455
                                            460
Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
                    470
                                        475
Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
                485
                                    490
Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
            500
                                505
                                                    510
Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
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Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
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Val Leu Leu Trp Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly Thr Ser Cys Gly Asn
10
                     15
gga tac gtc gaa gct ggg gag gag tgt gat tgt ggt ttt cat gtg gaa
                                                                  147
Gly Tyr Val Glu Ala Gly Glu Glu Cys Asp Cys Gly Phe His Val Glu
                 30
tgc tat gga tta tgc tgt aag aaa tgt tcc ctc tcc aac ggg gct cac
                                                                   195
Cys Tyr Gly Leu Cys Cys Lys Cys Ser Leu Ser Asn Gly Ala His
             45
tgc agc gac ggg ccc tgc tgt aac aat acc tca tgt ctt ttt cag cca
                                                                   243
Cys Ser Asp Gly Pro Cys Cys Asn Asn Thr Ser Cys Leu Phe Gln Pro
                             65
cga ggg tat gaa tgc cgg gat gct gtg aac gag tgt gat att act gaa
                                                                   291
Arg Gly Tyr Glu Cys Arg Asp Ala Val Asn Glu Cys Asp Ile Thr Glu
                         80
tat tgt act gga gac tct ggt cag tgc cca cca aat ctt cat aag caa
                                                                   339
Tyr Cys Thr Gly Asp Ser Gly Gln Cys Pro Pro Asn Leu His Lys Gln
90
                                        100
                                                            105
gac gga tat gca tgc aat caa aat cag ggc cgc tgc tac aat ggc gag
                                                                   387
Asp Gly Tyr Ala Cys Asn Gln Asn Gln Gly Arg Cys Tyr Asn Gly Glu
                110
                                    115
                                                        120
tgc aag gcc aga gac aac cag tgt cag tac atc tgg gga aca aag gct
                                                                   435
Cys Lys Ala Arg Asp Asn Gln Cys Gln Tyr Ile Trp Gly Thr Lys Ala
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	GJA aaa															483
	aag Lys 155															531
	cat His															579
	cca Pro															627
	cat His						-	-	_		_		_			675
	gat Asp															723
_	tct Ser 235		_	_			-	_	_					_		771 -
	atg Met															819
	ggg Gly															867
	Gly ggg															-915
	aag Lys															963
	aaa Lys 315															1011
	ccg Pro															1059
	tcc Ser															1107
	gac Asp															1155
	aat Asn															1203
cgg	gtg	gtc	agc	gtc	ctc	acc	gtc	ctg	cac	cag	gac	tgg	ctg	aat	ggc	1251

395 400 405	
aag gag tac aag tgc aag gtc tcc aac aaa gcc ctc cca gcc ccc atc Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile 410 415 420 425	1299
gag aaa acc atc tcc aaa gcc aaa ggg cag ccc cga gaa cca cag gtg Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val 430 435 440	1347
tac acc ctg ccc cca tcc cgg gat gag ctg acc aag aac cag gtc agc Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser 445 450 455	1395
ctg acc tgc ctg gtc aaa ggc ttc tat ccc agc gac atc gcc gtg gag Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu 460 465 470	1443
tgg gag agc aat ggg cag ccg gag aac aac tac aag acc acg cct ccc Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro 475 480 485	1491
gtg ctg gac tcc gac ggc tcc ttc ttc ctc tac agc aag ctc acc gtg Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val 490 495 500 505	1539
gac aag agc agg tgg cag cag ggg aac gtc ttc tca tgc tcc gtg atg Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met 510 515 520	1587
cat gag gct ctg cac aac cac tac acg cag aag agc ctc tcc ctg tct His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser 525 530 535	1635
ccg ggt aaa tga actagagcgg ccgctacaga t Pro Gly Lys 540	1668
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Phe Leu Leu Cys Thr Asn Leu Thr Arg Ala Pro Arg Ile Gly Gln Leu
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Gln Gly Glu Ile Ile Pro Thr Ser Phe Tyr His Gln Gly Arg Val Ile
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Asp Cys Ser Gly Ala His Val Val Leu Asp Asp Asp Thr Asp Val Gly
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Tyr Val Glu Asp Gly Thr Pro Cys Gly Pro Ser Met Met Cys Leu Asp
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Arg Asp Pro Val Arg Asn Leu His Pro Pro Lys Asp Glu Gly Pro Lys
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Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val
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Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe
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Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr
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Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val
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Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala
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Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg
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Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly
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Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro
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Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser
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PCT/US01/05701

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Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
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Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa
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act Thr	gtg Val	cat His 195	tgg Trp	gct Ala	cgc Arg	ttc Phe	aat Asn 200	gac Asp	ata Ile	atg Met	tgc Cys	tgg Trp 205	agt Ser	act Thr	gat Asp	741
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His 305	Thr	Cys	Pro	Pro	Cys 310	Pro	Ala	Pro	Glu	gcc Ala 315	Glu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ser 320	1077
Val	Phe	Leu	Phe	Pro 325	Pro	Lys	Pro	ГЛS	Asp 330	acc Thr	Leu	Met	Ile	Ser 335	Arg	1125
Thr	Pro	Glu	Val 340	Thr	Cys	Val	Val	Val 345	Asp	gtg Val	Ser	His	Glu 350	Asp	Pro	1173
Glu	Val	Lys 355	Phe	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Val 360	Asp	Gly	gtg Val	Glu	Val 365	His	Asn	Ala	1221
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Ser 385	Val	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu 390	His	Gln	Asp	.Trp	ctg Leu 395	Asn	Gly	Lys	Glu	Туr 400	1317
Lys	Cys	Lys	Val	Ser 405	Asn	Lys	Ala	Leu	Pro 410		Pro	Ile	Glu	Lys 415	Thr	1365
Ile	Ser	Lys	Ala 420	Lys	Gly	Gln	Pro	Arg 425	Glu	cca Pro	Gln	Val	Tyr 430	Thr	Leu	1413
CCC	сса	TCC	cgg	gat	gag	ctg	acc	aag	aac	cag	gtc	agc	ctg	acc	tgc	1461

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	Gly															1557
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	cac His															1701
tga	acta	agago	ggid	cgct	acag	ja t	-									1725
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Met 1		Thr	_	5				_	10				_	15		
Met 1 Gly	Glu	Thr Thr Asp	Gly 20	5 Thr	Ser	Cys	Gly Lys	Asn 25	10 Gly	Val	Val	Glu Asp	Glu 30	15 Gly	Glu	
Met 1 Gly Glu	Glu Ser Cys Ser	Thr Thr Asp 35	Gly 20 Cys	5 Thr Gly	Ser Pro	Cys Leu Thr	Gly Lys 40	Asn 25 His	10 Gly Cys	Val Ala	Val Lys Cys	Glu Asp 45	Glu 30 Pro	15 Gly Cys	Glu Cys	
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Met 1 Gly Glu Leu Cys 65 Glu Lys Arg	Glu Ser Cys Ser 50 Cys Val Cys Gly Arg 130 Glu	Thr Thr Asp 35 Asn Lys Asn Pro Tyr 115 Ile	Gly 20 Cys Cys Asp Glu Asp 100 Cys	Thr Gly Thr Cys S5 Asp Tyr Gly	Ser Pro Leu Lys 70 Asp Phe Glu Ala Leu	Cys Leu Thr 55 Phe Leu Tyr Lys Gly 135 Gly	Gly Lys 40 Asp Leu Pro Val Ser 120 Ala	Asn 25 His Gly Pro Glu 105 Cys	10 Gly Cys Ser Ser Trp 90 Asp His Thr	Val Ala Thr Gly 75 Cys Gly Asp Ala Gly	Val Lys Cys 60 Lys Asn Ile Arg Ser 140	Glu Asp 45 Ala Val Gly Pro Asn 125 Glu	Glu 30 Pro Phe Cys Thr Cys 110 Glu	15 Gly Cys Gly Arg Ser 95 Lys Gln Cys	Glu Cys Leu Lys 80 His Glu Cys Tyr	
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Mett 1 Gly Glu Leu Cys 65 Glu Lys Arg Arg Lys 145 Asn	Ser Cys Ser 50 Cys Val Cys Gly Arg 130 Glu	Thr Thr Asp 35 Asn Lys Asn Pro Tyr 115 Ile Leu Thr	Gly 20 Cys Cys Asp Glu Asp 100 Cys Phe Asn Tyr Glu	5 Thr Gly Thr Cys 85 Asp Tyr Gly Thr	Ser Pro Leu Lys 70 Asp Phe Glu Ala Leu 150 Lys	Cys Leu Thr 55 Phe Leu Tyr Lys Gly 135 Gly Cys	Gly Lys 40 Asp Leu Pro Val Ser 120 Ala Asp	Asn 25 His Gly Pro Glu 105 Cys Asn Arg Ile	10 Gly Cys Ser Ser Trp 90 Asp His Thr Val Ser 170	Val Ala Thr Gly 75 Cys Gly Asp Ala Gly 155 Asp	Val Lys 60 Lys Asn Ile Arg Ser 140 His	Glu Asp 45 Ala Val Gly Pro Asn 125 Glu Cys	Glu 30 Pro Phe Cys Thr Cys 110 Glu Thr Gly Cys Asp	15 Gly Cys Gly Arg Ser 95 Lys Gln Cys Ile Gly 175	Glu Cys Leu Lys 80 His Glu Cys Tyr Lys 160 Arg	
Mett 1 Gly Glu Leu Cys 65 Glu Lys Arg Arg Lys 145 Asn	Glu Ser Cys Ser 50 Cys Val Cys Gly Arg 130 Glu Ala	Thr Asp 35 Asn Lys Asn Pro Tyr 115 Ile Leu Thr Cys His	Gly 20 Cys Cys Asp Glu Asp 100 Cys Phe Asn Tyr Glu 180	Thr Gly Thr Cys S5 Asp Tyr Gly Thr Ile 165 Asn	Ser Pro Leu Lys 70 Asp Phe Glu Ala Leu 150 Lys Val	Cys Leu Thr 55 Phe Leu Tyr Lys Gly 135 Gly Cys	Gly Lys 40 Asp Leu Pro Val Ser 120 Ala Asp Asn Glu Asn	Asn 25 His Gly Pro Glu 105 Cys Asn Arg Ile 185	10 Gly Cys Ser Ser Trp 90 Asp His Thr Val Ser 170 Pro	Val Ala Thr Gly 75 Cys Gly Asp Ala Gly 155 Asp	Val Lys 60 Lys Asn Ile Arg Ser 140 His Val	Glu Asp 45 Ala Val Gly Pro Asn 125 Glu Cys Gln Ser Trp	Glu 30 Pro Phe Cys Thr Cys 110 Glu Thr Gly Cys Asp	15 Gly Cys Gly Arg Ser 95 Lys Gln Cys Ile Gly 175 His	Glu Cys Leu Lys 80 His Glu Cys Tyr Lys 160 Arg	
Met 1 Gly Glu Leu Cys 65 Glu Lys Arg Arg Lys 145 Asn	Glu Ser Cys Ser 50 Cys Val Cys Gly Arg 130 Glu Ala Gln Val	Thr Asp 35 Asn Lys Asn Pro Tyr 115 Ile Leu Thr Cys His 195 Leu	Gly 20 Cys Cys Asp Glu Asp 100 Cys Phe Asn Tyr Glu 180 Trp	5 Thr Gly Thr Cys 85 Asp Tyr Gly Thr Ile 165 Asn	Ser Pro Leu Lys 70 Asp Phe Glu Ala Leu 150 Lys Val Arg	Cys Leu Thr 55 Phe Leu Tyr Lys Gly 135 Gly Cys Thr Phe	Gly Lys 40 Asp Leu Pro Val Ser 120 Ala Asp Asn Glu Asn 200	Asn 25 His Gly Pro Glu 105 Cys Asn Arg Ile 185 Asp	10 Gly Cys Ser Ser Trp 90 Asp His Thr Val Ser 170 Pro	Val Ala Thr Gly 75 Cys Gly Asp Ala Gly 155 Asp Asn Met	Val Lys Cys 60 Lys Asn Ile Arg Ser 140 His Val Met Cys	Glu Asp 45 Ala Val Gly Pro Asn 125 Glu Cys Gln Ser Trp 205	Glu 30 Pro Phe Cys Thr Cys 110 Glu Thr Gly Cys Asp 190 Ser	15 Gly Cys Gly Arg Ser 95 Lys Gln Cys Ile Gly 175 His	Glu Cys Leu Lys 80 His Glu Cys Tyr Lys 160 Arg Thr	
Met 1 Gly Glu Leu Cys 65 Glu Lys Arg Arg Lys 145 Asn Ile	Glu Ser Cys Ser 50 Cys Val Cys Gly Arg 130 Glu Ala Gln Val His 210	Thr Thr Asp 35 Asn Lys Asn Pro Tyr 115 Ile Leu Thr Cys His 195 Leu	Gly 20 Cys Cys Asp Glu Asp 100 Cys Phe Asn Tyr Glu 180 Trp Gly	5 Thr Gly Thr Cys 85 Asp Tyr Gly Thr Ile 165 Asn Ala Met	Ser Pro Leu Lys 70 Asp Phe Glu Ala Leu 150 Lys Val Arg	Cys Leu Thr 55 Phe Leu Tyr Lys Gly 135 Gly Cys Thr Phe Gly 215	Gly Lys 40 Asp Leu Pro Val Ser 120 Ala Asp Asn Glu Asn 200 Pro	Asn 25 His Gly Pro Glu 105 Cys Asn Arg Ile 185 Asp	10 Gly Cys Ser Ser Trp 90 Asp His Thr Val Ser 170 Pro Ile Ile	Val Ala Thr Gly 75 Cys Gly Asp Ala Gly 155 Asp Asn Met Gly	Val Lys Cys 60 Lys Asn Ile Arg Ser 140 His Val Met Cys Glu 220	Glu Asp 45 Ala Val Gly Pro Asn 125 Glu Cys Gln Ser Trp 205 Val	Glu 30 Pro Phe Cys Thr Cys 110 Glu Thr Gly Cys Asp 190 Ser Lys	15 Gly Cys Gly Arg Ser 95 Lys Gln Cys Ile Gly 175 His Thr	Glu Cys Leu Lys 80 His Glu Cys Tyr Lys 160 Arg Thr Asp Gly	
Met 1 Gly Glu Leu Cys 65 Glu Lys Arg Arg Lys 145 Asn Ile Thr Tyr	Glu Ser Cys Ser 50 Cys Val Cys Gly Arg 130 Glu Ala Gln Val His 210 Glu	Thr Thr Asp 35 Asn Lys Asn Pro Tyr 115 Ile Leu Thr Cys His 195 Leu Cys	Gly 20 Cys Cys Asp Glu Asp 100 Cys Phe Asn Tyr Glu 180 Trp Gly Gly Gly	Thr Gly Thr Cys 85 Asp Tyr Gly Thr Ile 165 Asn Ala Met Ile	Ser Pro Leu Lys 70 Asp Phe Glu Ala Leu 150 Lys Val Arg Lys Asp 230	Cys Leu Thr 55 Phe Leu Tyr Lys Gly 135 Gly Cys Thr Phe Gly 215 His	Gly Lys 40 Asp Leu Pro Val Ser 120 Ala Asp Asn Glu Asn 200 Pro Ile	Asn 25 His Gly Pro Glu 105 Cys Asn Arg Ile 185 Asp Cys	10 Gly Cys Ser Ser Trp 90 Asp His Thr Val Ser 170 Pro Ile Ile	Val Ala Thr Gly 75 Cys Gly Asp Ala Gly 155 Asp Asn Met Gly His 235	Val Lys Cys 60 Lys Asn Ile Arg Ser 140 His Val Met Cys Glu 220 Arg	Glu Asp 45 Ala Val Gly Pro Asn 125 Glu Cys Gln Ser Trp 205 Val	Glu 30 Pro Phe Cys Thr Cys 110 Glu Thr Gly Cys Asp 190 Ser Lys	15 Gly Cys Gly Arg Ser 95 Lys Gln Cys Ile Gly 175 His Thr Asp	Glu Cys Leu Lys 80 His Glu Cys Tyr Lys 160 Arg Thr Asp Gly His 240	

Gly	Ile	Cys	Asn 260	Asn	Lys	His	His	Cys 265	His	Cys	Asn	Tyr	Leu 270	Trp	Asp
Pro	Pro	Asn 275	Cys	Leu	Ile	Lys	Gly 280	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val 285	Asp	Ser	Gly
Pro	Pro 290	Pro	Lys	Arg	Lys	Lys 295	Lys	Lys	Lys	Arg	Ser 300	Cys	Asp	Lys	Thr
His 305	Thr	Cys	Pro	Pro	Cys 310	Pro	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ala 315	Glu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ser 320
Val	Phe	Leu	Phe	Pro 325	Pro	Lys	Pro	Lys	Asp 330	Thr	Leu	Met	Ile	Ser 335	Arg
Thr	Pro	Glu	Val 340	Thr	Cys	Val	Val	Val 345	Asp	Val	Ser	His	Glu 350	Asp	Pro
Glu	Val	Lys 355	Phe	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Val 360	Asp	Gly	Val	Glu	Val 365	His	Asn	Ala
	370	-				375					380			Val	
Ser 385	Val	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu 390	His	Gln	Asp	Trp	Leu 395	Asn	Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr 400
Lys	Суѕ	Lys	Val	Ser 405	Asn	Lys	Ala	Leu	Pro 410	Ala	Pro	Ile	Glu	Lys 415	Thr
Ile	Ser	Lys	Ala 420	Lys	Gly	Gln	Pro	Arg 425	Glu	Pro	Gln	Val	Tyr 430	Thr	Leu
Pro	Pro	Ser 435	Arg	Asp	Glu	Leu	Thr 440	Lys	Asn	Gln	Val	Ser 445	Leu	Thr	Cys
Leu	Val 450	Lys	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Pro 455	Ser	Asp	Ile	Ala	Val 460	Glu	Trp	Glu	Ser
Asn 465	Gly	Gln	Pro	Glu	Asn 470	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Thr 475	Pro	Pro	Val	Leu	Asp 480
Ser	Asp	Gly	Ser	Phe 485	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Lys 490	Leu	Thr	Val	Asp	Lys 495	Ser
Arg	Trp	Gln	Gln 500	Gly	Asn	Val	Phe	Ser 505	Cys	Ser	Val	Met	His 510	Glu	Ala
Leu	His	Asn 515	His	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Lys 520	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser 525	Pro	Gly	Lys

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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): IM-MUNEX CORPORATION [US/US]; 51 University Street, Seattle, WA 98101 (US).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): FANSLOW, William, C., III [US/US]; 404 S.W. 197th Street, Normandy Park, WA 98166 (US). CERRETTI, Douglas, Pat [US/US]; 1607 North 197th Place, Seattle, WA 98133 (US). POINDEXTER, Kurt, Matthew [US/US]; 9247 Interlake Avenue North, Apt. 2, Seattle, WA 98103 (US). BLACK, Roy, Alvin [US/US]; 8062 30th Avenue Northeast, Seattle, WA 98115 (US).

- (74) Agent: SMITH, Julie, K.; 51 University Street, Seattle, WA 98101 (US).
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#### Published:

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/62905 A3

(54) Title: INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides methods and compositions for inhibiting the biological activity of integrins, for inhibiting endothelial cell migration, and for inhibiting angiogenesis. In particular, the invention provides compositions comprising ADAM disintegrin domains and methods for using said compositions. In preferred embodiments the methods and compositions of the invention are used to inhibit angiogenesis and to treat diseases or conditions mediated by angiogenesis.

ional Application No PC1/US 01/05701

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 C12N9/64 C12N15/57

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A61K38/16 C07K14/705

A61P35/00

A61P37/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

#### **B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 CO7K C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

BIOSIS, EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, SCISEARCH, MEDLINE, CHEM ABS Data

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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X Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	χ Patent family members are listed in annex.
<ul> <li>Special categories of cited documents:</li> <li>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</li> <li>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filling date</li> <li>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</li> <li>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</li> <li>"P" document published prior to the international filling date but later than the priority date claimed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</li> <li>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</li> <li>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</li> <li>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</li> </ul>
Date of the actual completion of the international search  20 December 2001	Date of mailing of the international search report  16/01/2002
Name and mailing address of the ISA  European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  De Kok, A

Inter Gonal Application No
PC1/US 01/05701

		PCI/US 01	1/05701			
C.(Continua	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT					
Calegory °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages		Relevant to claim No.			
X	NATH DEEPA ET AL: "Interaction of metargidin (ADAM-15) with alphavbeta3 and alpha5beta1 integrins on different haemopoietic cells." JOURNAL OF CELL SCIENCE. vol. 112, no. 4. February 1999 (1999-02), pages 579-587, XP002186267 LONDON GB ISSN: 0021-9533 cited in the application the whole document, especially page 586, column 1		1-3, 7-18,27, 31,33-41			
Y A	COTUMN I		4 35-42			
X	ZHANG XI-PING ET AL: "Specific interaction of the recombinant disintegrin-like domain of MDC-15 (metargidin, ADAM-15) with integrin alphavbeta3."  JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 273, no. 13, 27 March 1998 (1998-03-27), pages 7345-7350, XP002186268  WASHINGTON US ISSN: 0021-9258 the whole document, especially page 7349, column 2, paragraph 2		1-3, 9-18,27, 31,33			
Y	SHEU J-R ET AL: "Inhibition of angiogenesis in vitro and in vivo: comparison of the relative activities of triflavin, an Arg-Gly-Asp-containing peptide and anti-alphavbeta3 integrin monoclonal antibody"  BBA - GENERAL SUBJECTS, ELSEVIER SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, NL, vol. 1336, no. 3, 20 October 1997 (1997-10-20), pages 445-454, XP004276037 ISSN: 0304-4165 abstract		4			
	-/					

Inter 'lonal Application No PCI/US 01/05701

		PC1/US 01/05701 ·
	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	TSELEPIS VICKY H ET AL: "An RGD to LDV motif conversion within the disintegrin kistrin generates an integrin antagonist that retains potency but exhibits altered receptor specificity: Evidence for a functional equivalence of acidic integrin-binding motifs"  JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTS, BALTIMORE, MD, US, vol. 272, no. 34, 1997, pages 21341-21348, XP002149905  ISSN: 0021-9258 the whole document	4
A	WO 99 41388 A (IMMUNEX CORP) 19 August 1999 (1999-08-19) cited in the application the whole document	1-42
<b>A</b>	WO 99 23228 A (IMMUNEX CORP) 14 May 1999 (1999-05-14) cited in the application page 6, paragraph 2 page 8, paragraph 2	1-42
Α	WO 99 36549 A (IMMUNEX CORP ) 22 July 1999 (1999-07-22) cited in the application page 4, line 24 - line 30 page 7, line 25 -page 8, line 26	1-42
P,X	WO 00 43493 A (HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC ) 27 July 2000 (2000-07-27)  page 13, line 3	1-9, 11-29, 31,32, 34-42
	page 17, line 6 - line 7 page 196, line 31 -page 204, line 33 page 227 -page 234 examples 10,39,41-43,49	
E	WO 01 74857 A (BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO) 11 October 2001 (2001-10-11)	1-18,20, 27,28, 30-42
	page 4, line 26 -page 6, line 16 page 7, line 11 -page 8, line 26 page 14, line 17 - line 34; example 12	30-42

### FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-3, 18-20, 26 completely and 5-17, 21-25 partly

A method of antagonizing the binding of an integrin to its ligand, in vitro or in vivo, by administering an effective amount of an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide

2. Claims: 4, 28, 29 completely and 5-17, 21-25, 27 partly

A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a mammal comprising administering an ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptide which does not contain a RGD sequence

3. Claim : 27 partly and 30 completely

A method for inhibiting the biological activity of alphaIIbetaI integrin comprising contacting the integrin with an ADAM-23 disintegrin polypeptide

4. Claim : 27 partly and 31 completely

A method for inhibiting the biological activity of alphaVbetaI integrin comprising contacting the integrin with an ADAM disintegrin polypeptide and the ADAM is ADAM-15, -21, -22 or -23

5. Claim: 27 partly and 32 completely

A method for inhibiting the biological activity of alphaVIbetaI or alphaVIbetaIV integrin comprising contacting the integrin with an ADAM disintegrin polypeptide and the ADAM is ADAM-10, -17, -22 or -23

6. Claim: 27 partly and 33 completely

A method for inhibiting the biological activity of alphaVbetaV integrin comprising contacting the integrin with an ADAM disintegrin polypeptide and the ADAM is ADAM-10, -15 or -23

7. Claims: 34-42

## FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Present claims 1-10 and 15-26 relate to a method defined by reference to the use of a compound having a desirable characteristic or property, namely having an "ADAM disintegrating domain". The claims cover all compounds having this characteristic or property, whereas the application provides support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT for only a very limited number of such compounds. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful. search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Independent of the above reasoning, the claims also lack clarity (Article 6 PCT). An attempt is made to define the compound by reference to a result to be achieved. Again, this lack of clarity in the present case is such as to render a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope impossible. Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be clear, supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the subject-matter of claims 11-14, insofar as those claims refer to amino acid or nucleotide sequences as identified in the sequence listing since fragments (claim 11b, 13b), variants (claim 11c) fusion proteins (claim 11d) or hybridizing nucleic acids (claim 14 c) retaining at least one 'ADAMdis' activity are not disclosed as well.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

.formation on patent family members

Inter 'tonal Application No
PCI/US 01/05701

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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